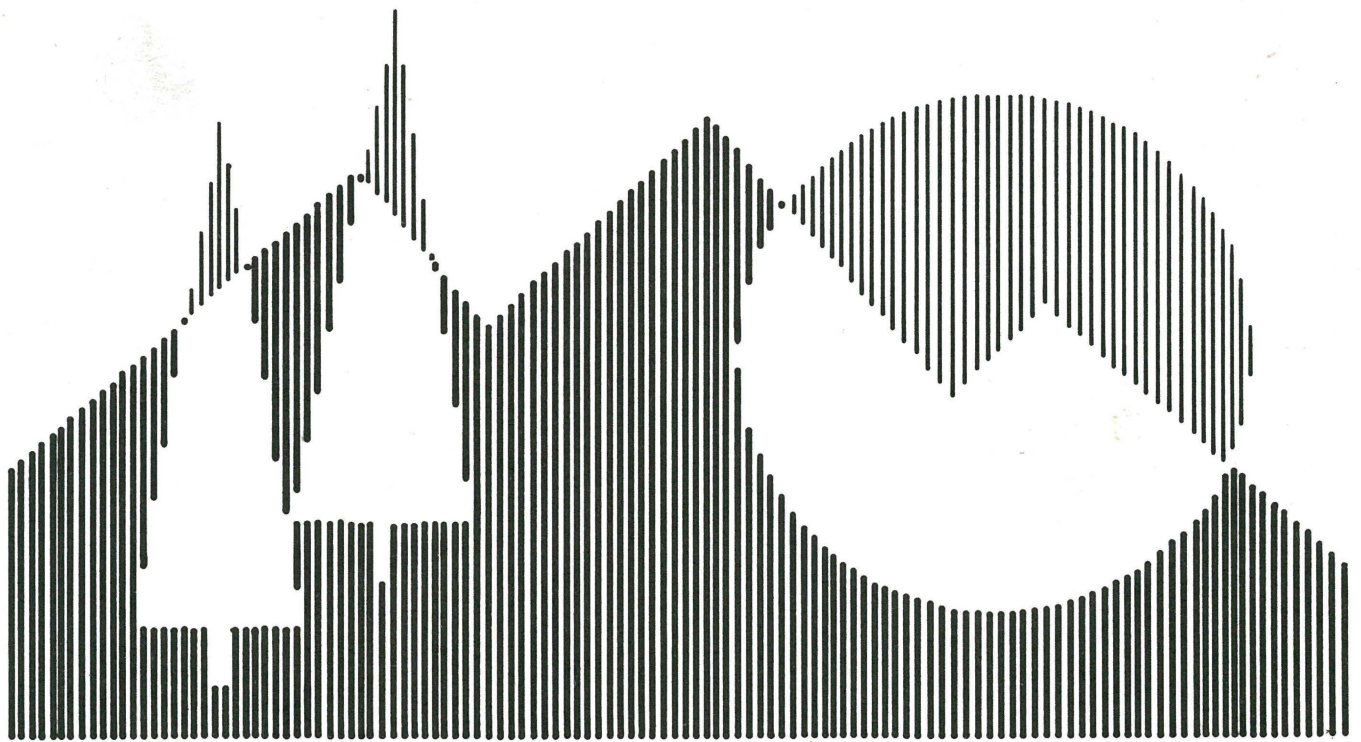


Interim Direction for the Absaroka - Beartooth Wilderness



United States
Department
of Agriculture

Forest Service • Northern Region
Gallatin National Forest
Custer National Forest

INTERIM DIRECTION

Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness
Custer National Forest
Gallatin National Forest
Northern Region
United States Department of Agriculture
1981

Interim Direction approved subject to formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

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PREFACE

This plan has been written to provide interim direction for the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness until the Gallatin and Custer National Forests Land Management Plans are completed. In this plan, specific management direction is identified to address each public issue or management concern. ^{1/}.

Following are the issues and concerns addressed in this plan. Public issues were requested by the Forest Service through both a mailer and news release in September of 1979. After each, reference is made to the portion of the plan where that issue or concern is specifically addressed.

Public Issues:

1. How can livestock grazing best be managed to utilize the forage resource while maintaining an enduring system of high quality wilderness? Domestic Livestock Grazing, Section B-4.

2. How can the Forest Service minimize the impact on the Wilderness of private land development within and adjacent to the Wilderness? Private Land, Section B-6.

3. Should additional road and trail access be provided to the wilderness boundary to accommodate existing and potential use? Transportation System, Section C-1.

4. Should the bridge at Hellroaring Creek be reconstructed? Transportation System, Section C-1.

5. What type of trail system, associated structures, and standards of trail construction and maintenance are needed? Transportation System, Section C-1.

6. How will Districts and National Forests responsible for administration of the A-B Wilderness coordinate to insure consistent administration? Administration, Section C-4.

7. How will the wilderness boundary be defined on the ground where potential conflicts exist? Sign Plan, Appendix F.

8. How many outfitters and guides should be allowed to operate, in which areas, and under what management guidelines? Outfitters and Guides, Section B-2.

9. Will restrictions on pack and saddle stock and backpacker use be consistent? Recreation, B-1.

Management Concerns:

1. What management is needed to minimize grizzly/human conflicts? Fish and Wildlife, Section A-3.

^{1/} Issues differ from concerns in that issues are identified by the public, concerns are identified by Forest Service management.

2. How will the Forest Service maintain or restore the mountain bighorn sheep habitat to insure that present populations are retained or increased? Wildlife, Section A-2.
3. Will the Forest Service restore use by the North Yellowstone elk of their historic winter range within the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness? Wildlife, Section A-2.
4. Should restrictions be placed on group size and the number of pack and saddle stock? Recreation, Section B-1.
5. How should oil and gas exploration and leasing be managed in the Wilderness? Prospecting and Mining, Section B-5.
6. How should hard rock mineral exploration and mining be managed in the Wilderness? Prospecting and Mining, Section B-5.
7. Should fire be allowed to play a natural role and, if so, to what extent? Fire, Section B-7.
8. Should future use be more evenly distributed throughout the wilderness? Recreation, Section B-1.
9. How should the Forest Service manage the wilderness to control use, but to minimize impacts from that use? Recreation, Section B-1, and Outfitters and Guides, Section B-2.
10. Should campfires be allowed in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness? Recreation, Section B-1.
11. Should the Forest Service Administrative cabins within the Wilderness be retained? Administration, C-4.

INTERIM DIRECTION FOR THE ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS

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- Appendix B - Permitted Outfitter & Guide Operations (Also see Map A)
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at district offices.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Objective of this Plan

The vastness of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness should not be allowed to create the impression that this resource is infinite. More and more people use the Wilderness each year, and use is sometimes unduly concentrated. Today, parts of the Wilderness are showing damage from overuse; tomorrow, these impacts could increase seriously. This plan has been written with an effort to protect the Wilderness against unwise use, but also to avoid the kind of heavy-handed regimentation that can rob the joy from the wilderness experience. Balance, good sense, a respect for the unspoiled outdoors . . . it is with these principles that we will try, in the following pages, to address the sometimes difficult problems of wilderness management.

This plan will provide interim direction for the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness until completion of the Gallatin National Forest Land Management Plan. Estimated completion date for the Forest Plan is the summer of 1982.

B. Location

The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (hereafter referred to as the Wilderness or A-B Wilderness) is located within the Big Timber, Gardiner, and Livingston Ranger Districts on the Gallatin National Forest and the Beartooth Ranger District on the Custer National Forest. It is located in southwestern Montana in Park, Stillwater, Carbon, and Sweetgrass counties and encompasses the Absaroka and Beartooth Mountain Ranges (see 2320 file at Ranger Districts or Forest Offices for legal description).

C. Establishment History

The Absaroka Mountain Range was named by the Crow Indians. Absaroka is the Indian word for crow. The Beartooths were named for a jagged mountain peak located within the range that resembles a bear's tooth.

Two separate primitive areas were established in 1932; the Absaroka Primitive Area encompassed 64,000 acres and the Beartooth Primitive Area encompassed 225,855 acres.

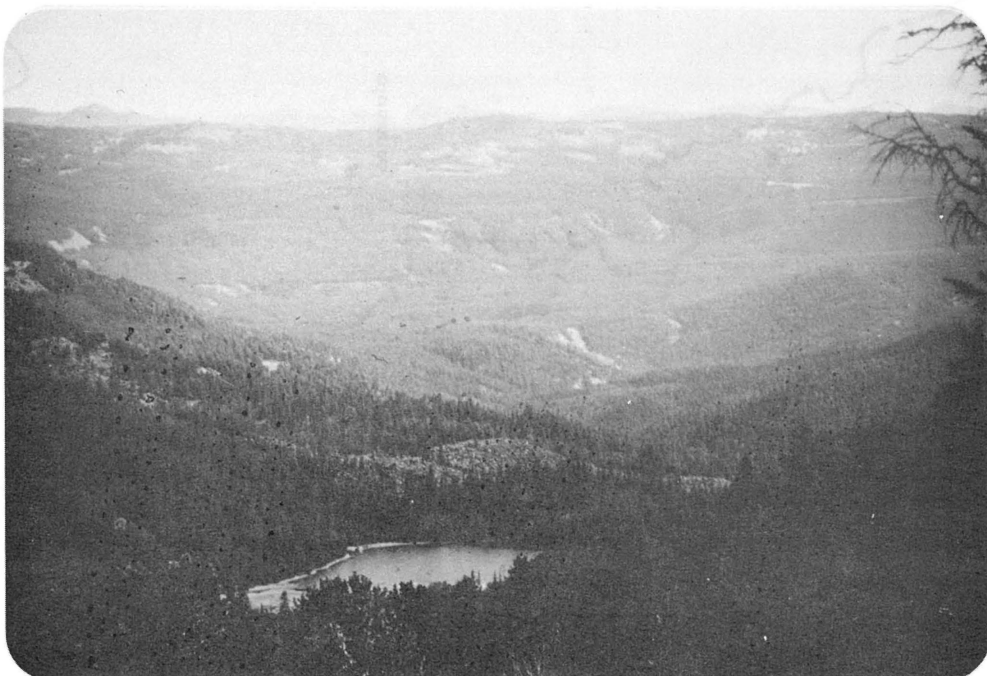
In 1977, Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Montana) introduced the proposal to Congress to establish the A-B Wilderness which would include both primitive areas and much roadless area surrounding them. In March of 1978 (shortly after Metcalf's death) Congress passed and President Jimmy Carter signed the legislation establishing the 920,377-acre A-B Wilderness (574,788 acres on the Gallatin N.F. and 345,589 acres on the Custer N.F.).

D. Physical Characteristics

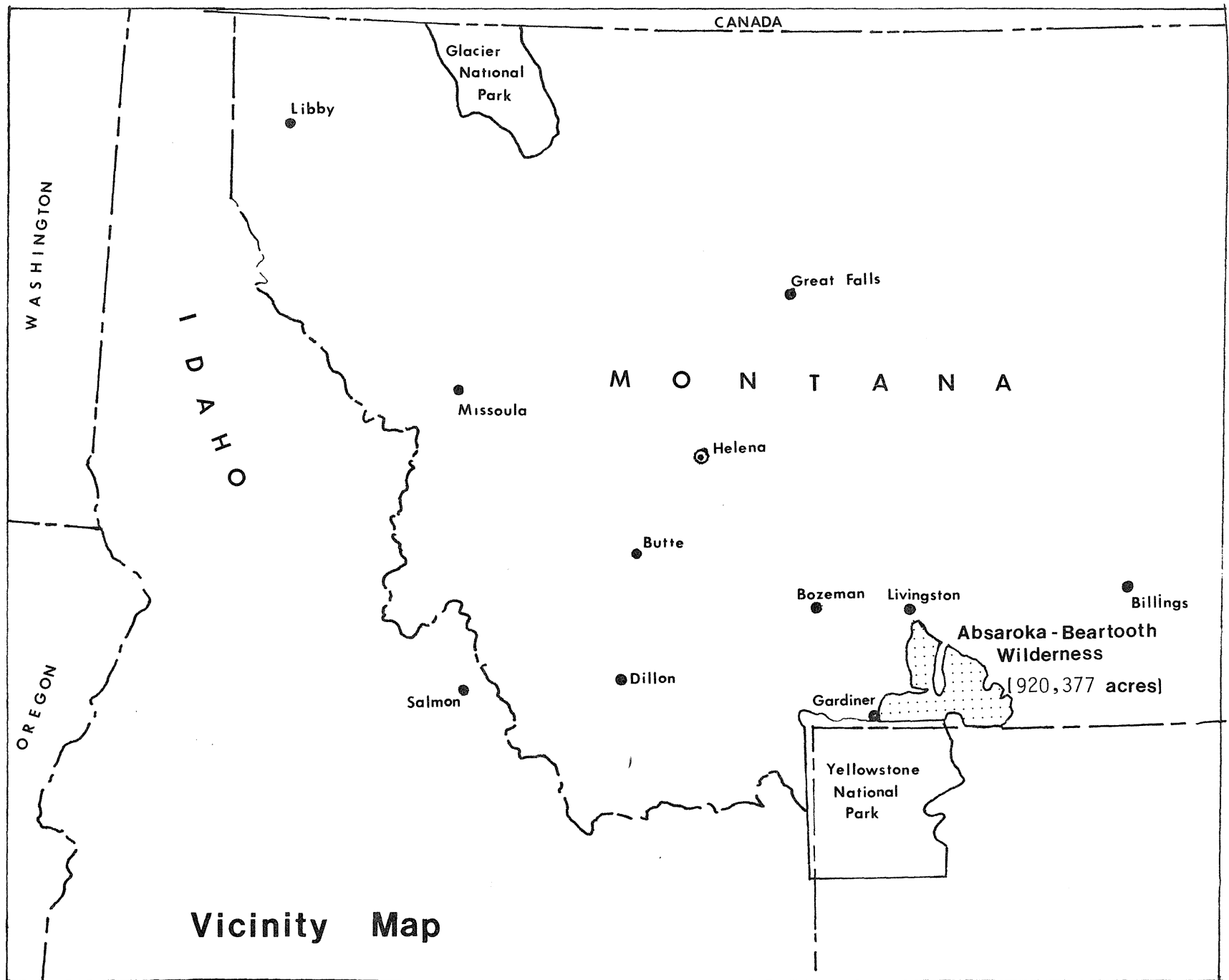
The Absaroka and Beartooth Mountains are two distinct mountain ranges. Landforms in the Absarokas are characterized by some steep, rocky ridges; rolling mountains and foothills; and landflows. Elevations range from 5,500 feet on the Main Boulder River to 11,200 feet on Mt. Cowan. Streams in this area meander down broad glaciated valleys. Grass and trees occur on the lower, more gentle slopes while mountaintops are usually rocky.



Beartooth Mountain - East Unit



Charley White Lake - West Unit



4.

The Beartooth Mountain Range contains some of the most rugged terrain in Montana. Elevations range from 5,200 feet on the Stillwater River to 12,800 feet on Granite Peak. Peaks, glaciers, deep canyons, and high tundra plateaus dominate the landscape. Numerous lakes dot the high and often treeless plateaus.

The climate of this area is characteristic of the Rocky Mountain region. At higher elevations, it approaches that of the subarctic, while in the lower basins and valleys below 6,000 feet it is less harsh. Snow accumulates throughout the winter and may occur during any month of the year.

E. Overall Situation, Opportunities, and Problems

Within the past five years, use of the A-B Wilderness has increased 200 percent and continued increase in use is expected.

The impact of people and horses has had the most noticeable effect. Loss of soil and vegetation can be seen around high mountain lakes, along trails, and adjacent to major streams where people have camped or tied their horses. Areas that were once used lightly and almost exclusively by outfitters are now receiving use by the general public.

Many users enjoy the warmth and security of a campfire. The practice of wood gathering has potential to cause degradation of the wilderness resource in areas of scarce wood supplies. Even now, there is evidence of a human browse line at certain high elevation lakes. More important is the potential impact on the sparse timber in the alpine zones which provides an integral part of the natural system.

Concern for conservation of the grizzly bear, which is recognized as a threatened species, is intensifying.

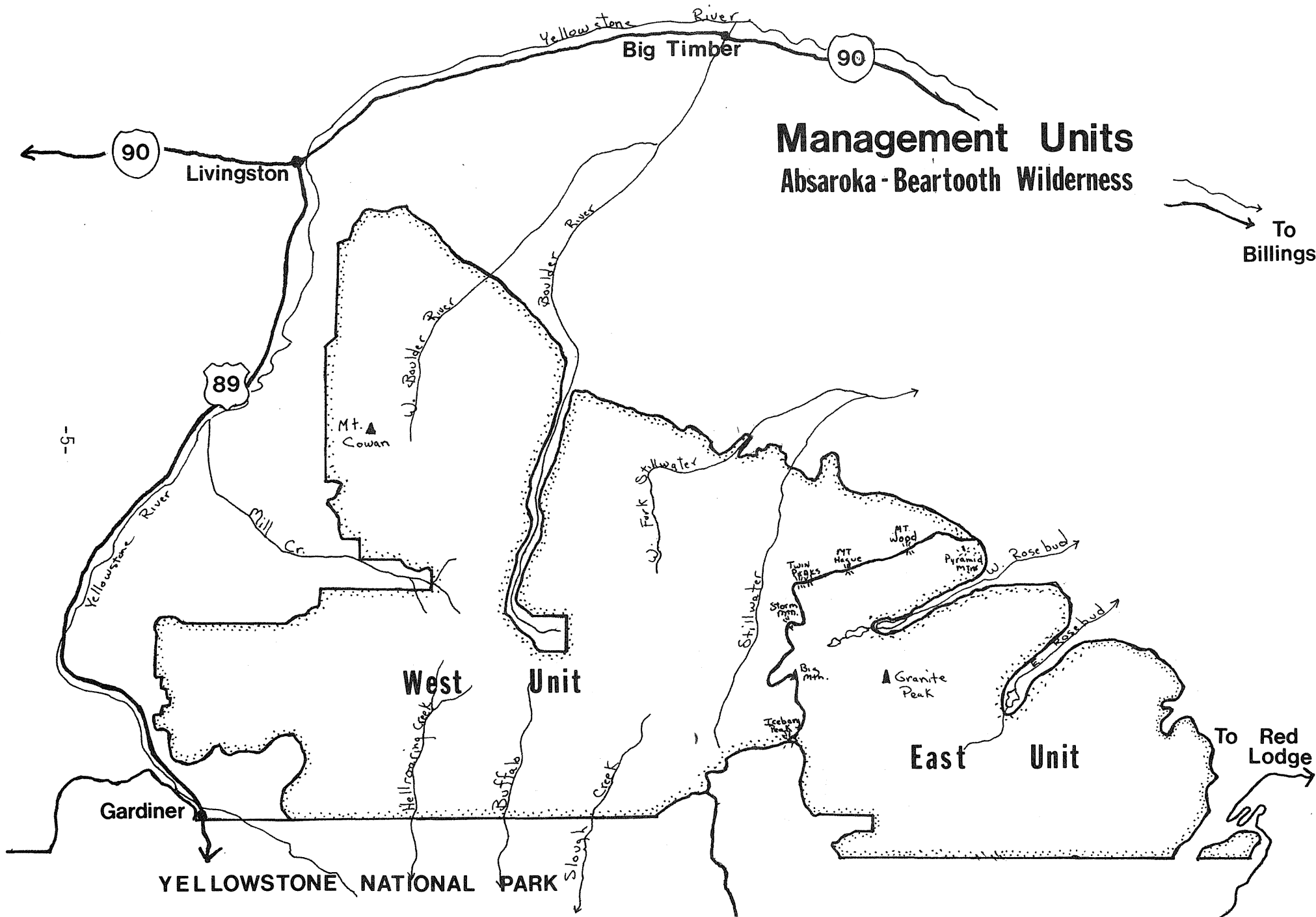
Demands for oil, gas, and precious metals are increasing.

Specific direction for the manager and the user of this Wilderness does not exist.

F. Plan Organization

This plan is organized by sections. For each section listed under Ecological Components and Resources, Land Uses, and Administrative Activities, the following categories are included:

1. Current Situation. This is a description of the current conditions and uses.
2. Assumptions. These are statements of future trends, pressures and problems pertinent to each objective.
3. Management Objectives. These are statements of conditions to be achieved.



6.

4. Management Direction. This is the specific how, when, where, and by whom a given action is to be taken or to cease in attainment of the management objective.

G. Management Units

To adequately address the problems associated with the two distinct mountain ranges encompassed by the A-B Wilderness, two management units have been identified.

To the south and east is the East Unit. To the north and west is the West Unit (see Exhibit 1, page 5 and Map A for Management Unit boundaries).

The boundary between the two units begins at Line Creek in West Rosebud drainage and continues west and south along the peaks of the Granite Range. The boundary ends on the hydrologic divide 1/2 mile south of Goose Lake.

II. MANAGEMENT FOR IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF WILDERNESS

A. Ecological Components and Resources

1. Soils, Water, and Air

a. Current Situation

East Unit

Soils are thin and climate is harsh. Vegetation is lacking and much of the unit is rocky and barren. More than 950 lakes dot the landscape.

A dam and reservoir exist at Glacier Lake. Prior to the dam, a natural lake existed at the site.

West Unit

Soils are generally deep enough to support vegetative cover - both grasses and trees - on the lower, more gentle slopes. Mountaintops are usually rocky. Snow and rock slides are evident.

An earth dam exists at Horseshoe Lake. A landing strip and road, which are not in use, also exist.

Both Units

Visitor use is causing soil damage to occur along some trails and at popular lakes. Soil damage along trails occurs in the form of erosion, compaction, mudholes, and trail widening. Most damage is a result of poor trail location, and drainage and trail construction standards that are inadequate for the present volume of use. Soil damage at some lakes occurs because the number of users exceeds the capacity of suitable campsites on or near the shoreline.

Fourteen major streams originate within the A-B Wilderness: (1) West Boulder River, (2) Boulder River, (3) West Fork Stillwater River, (4) Stillwater River, (5) West Rosebud Creek, (6) East Rosebud Creek, (7) West Fork Rock Creek, (8) Rock Creek, (9) Clarks Fork River, (10) Slough Creek, (11) Buffalo Fork, (12) Hellroaring Creek, (13) East Fork Mill Creek, and (14) Mill Creek. All flow into the Yellowstone River.

Water quality is generally excellent.

The State of Montana has identified the A-B Wilderness as a Class II airshed.

Noise pollution is limited to the occasional flight of a small aircraft. No commercial airlines or Forest Service fire detection flights routinely fly over the area.

b. Assumptions

(1) Unless controlled, soil and water damage along trails and at campsites will continue.

(2) The demand for high quality water from this area will increase.

(3) The potential for human and livestock-caused water pollution will increase as use increases.

(4) Air quality will continue to be excellent except for temporary degradation from certain fire management situations both inside and outside the planning area.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Minimize soil erosion and compaction.

(2) Maintain present water quality.

(3) Maintain present air quality standards and visibility conditions.

d. Management Direction

(1) Water, air, and soil quality will be monitored. Corrective action will be taken where degradation from other than natural causes occurs.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) The effects of air pollution on the Wilderness caused by potential forest activities outside will be addressed in environmental assessments and impact statements.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)



Goose Lake - East Unit



Frenchy's Meadow, Slough Creek - West Unit

2. Fish and Wildlife

a. Current Situation

Over 952 lakes exist in the A-B Wilderness. Of these, only a few in the Slough Creek drainage contain populations of the indigenous cutthroat trout. A number of remaining lakes have been stocked with fish.

Of the streams, only those such as the Stillwater River, Slough and Hellroaring Creeks contain native populations of fish. Most other streams are too steep in gradient and nearly freeze in the winter. Those with fish contain fish populations linked to lakes.

Species stocked are grayling, rainbow trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, golden trout, and eastern brook trout.

Both fixed wing aircraft and helicopters have been used to stock fish. Fixed wing aircraft are used on the larger lakes and helicopters on smaller lakes where the number of fish being stocked is more critical.

The Forest Service and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks have cooperatively inventoried all the lakes and determined the biological potential of each. Pat Marcuson, fisheries biologist for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has led the study and has completed, in draft form, a summary including recommendations for each lake. From this study it has been determined that 257 lakes contain fish and an additional 162 could support fish. The remaining lakes cannot support fish.

Fishing is a primary attraction of the Wilderness and, consequently, some areas around the more popular lakes and streams show signs of soil and vegetation loss.

The A-B Wilderness provides mainly summer and fall range for deer and elk. Bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goats, and moose are year-long residents. A portion of the Yellowstone elk herd continues to summer here. However, use of their historic winter range within the Wilderness has diminished, primarily due to the absence of wildfire. (Wildfire encourages elk-favored plant species.)

Moose are not plentiful but there are a few in every major drainage.

Bighorn sheep, though indigenous to the area, have in the past, been reduced in number. Historic domestic sheep grazing had a lot to do with this decline. It is believed (H. Beauchner) that domestic sheep used available forage reducing the amount of forage available for the bighorn sheep. This reduction triggered a surge in the lungworm-pneumonia complex which led to a reduction in the bighorn sheep population. However, at present, it is unlikely that the lungworm is affecting the bighorn sheep as the range resource is improving.

The grizzly bear may occasionally be seen on both the West Unit and the south side of the East Unit. In 1975, the grizzly bear was classified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Now, all plans, programs and projects planned by the Forest Service must undergo a biological review (FSM 2670) to determine positive and negative effects on the grizzly bear and the need for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team is studying grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Area. Their study includes portions of the A-B Wilderness. Few grizzly bears and their sign have been reported in the Wilderness in what appears to be "good" grizzly bear habitat. Because of this, concern has been expressed (D. Knight, "per pers. com" 1980) as to why the number of grizzly bears in the Wilderness is so low.

Guidelines have been developed for grizzly bear management in the Greater Yellowstone Area by the U.S. Forest Service; Montana, Idaho and Wyoming Fish and Game Departments; National Park Service; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The area known as essential grizzly bear habitat has been determined (see Map A) and management situation #1 of "The Guidelines for Grizzly Bear Management in the Greater Yellowstone Area" prescribes management guidance for that area. Areas other than essential habitat have not been determined on the Gallatin or Custer National Forests. Because of this, management decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

A Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan is being prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with the administering agencies and involved states.

Rocky Mountain goats were introduced by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in the 1940's and occur throughout the area.

Black bears, though plentiful, are only seen occasionally throughout the area.

A few North American Bison visit the West Unit from Yellowstone National Park.

Ruffed and blue grouse, marten, marmots, coyote, beaver, cougar, and bobcats, and a wide variety of small rodents and birds inhabit the area. A track of a large canid (possibly wolf) was reported in upper Rock Creek in 1978. Eagles and falcons may be observed soaring over the plateaus.

b. Assumptions

(1) There will be public demand to intensify fisheries and wildlife management.

(2) Quality fishing will remain a valid wilderness use.

(3) Unless some potential fish bearing lakes remain barren, a benchmark of what exists naturally will be lost.

(4) With increased numbers of people, there will be greater potential for grizzly bear/man confrontations.

(5) Excessive human activity in the A-B Wilderness may be detrimental to grizzly bears.

(6) To retain or increase existing populations of bighorn sheep, other land uses must be coordinated.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Maintain a quality fish and wildlife resource.

(2) Conduct planting or transplanting of fish in order to reestablish or maintain an indigenous species, or to maintain or enhance recreational values.

(3) Protect and enhance grizzly bear habitat.

(4) Minimize grizzly/human conflicts.

(5) Provide fish and wildlife populations in natural balance with habitat.

d. Management Direction

(1) Management of fish and wildlife will be guided by FSM 2611.1-17, 4/79, R-1 Supp. 47, Memorandum of Understanding between the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks and the Forest Service.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) Fish stocking will be allowed to continue in lakes stocked prior to wilderness designation (see Appendix A for list of lakes stocked).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(3) Barren lakes, not previously stocked, may be considered for stocking after it has been mutually (Forest Service - Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks) agreed and an environmental analysis prepared to identify the effect on scientific value and effects on the wilderness resource.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(4) The collection of fish spawn from Lightning Lake, when needed by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, will be allowed in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(5) The Beartooth High Lakes Fisheries Analysis will be used as guidance in developing a fisheries program for the Wilderness.

(Responsibility - Beartooth District.)

(6) Grizzly bears will be managed in accordance with the "Guidelines for Grizzly Bear Management in the Greater Yellowstone Area." In grizzly bear essential habitat, management will be guided by management situation #1 (see Appendix L and Map A). Management outside essential habitat will be

12.

determined on a case-by-case basis until situation boundaries are determined. A biological evaluation of each proposed or ongoing use or activity will be conducted.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(7) Bighorn sheep populations will be monitored. Through the environmental analysis process, other land uses that could negatively impact the bighorn sheep population (i.e. location of grazing, trails, camps for management of livestock, and recreation uses) will be coordinated.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(8) The North Yellowstone migratory elk herd will continue to be monitored to determine if the present herd number of approximately 13,500 elk can be maintained on available National Park, National Forest (includes portion of A-B Wilderness) and private land. Monitoring will be under the Tri-Agency Cooperative Agreement for Elk Herd Management.

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

(9) If elk herd numbers cannot be maintained, the potential to increase the forage yield in the Wilderness through habitat improvement will be assessed.

(Responsibility - Gardiner District Ranger.)

3. Vegetation

a. Current Situation

East Unit

With 75 percent of the unit above timberline, this area represents one of the greatest expanses of true alpine vegetation in the continental United States. Limited forage exists here thus little forage is available for grazing by domestic stock.

West Unit

This unit contains dense forests at lower elevations. These give way to forest intermingled with mountain meadows and then patches of subalpine forests intermingled with alpine meadows.

Full utilization of available forage is occurring in the drainage bottoms. This is where most hunting camps are located, both outfitted and non-outfitted. In addition, where hunting camps are located within domestic livestock allotments, competition for forage between pack and saddle stock and allotment stock is occurring.

Both Units

The Wilderness has been surveyed annually to detect forest insect and disease damage.

Fire, though a naturally occurring phenomenon, has traditionally been suppressed. This adds to the predominance of mature and overmature timber stands. Overmature timber is especially vulnerable to disease and insect infestation.

The spread of noxious plants, particularly knapweed, is increasing. Increased livestock use and use of nonprocessed feed is contributing to this situation.

As a result of past sheep grazing, there remains some evidence of localized deterioration in the form of trailing and soil disturbance.

No threatened or endangered plants are known to exist in the A-B Wilderness.

b. Assumptions

(1) Insect and disease will play a more natural role if natural fires are allowed to burn.

(2) Unless controlled, the spread of exotic plants will continue.

(3) Evidence of past overuse by domestic livestock will be evident for some years; however, as a result of reduced numbers and improved management, these areas will gradually rehabilitate themselves with native vegetation.

(4) Allocation of forage is necessary to assure that wilderness values (plant reserves, esthetics, and wildlife) are protected.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Allow fire to play a more natural role in plant succession and disease occurrence (see Fire, Section B.7).

(2) Allow disease and natural infestation of insects to operate freely insofar as they do not endanger significant resources outside the wilderness.

(3) Reduce the spread of noxious plants.

(4) Maintain wilderness values.

d. Management Direction

(1) Develop a fire management plan to restore natural fire to the Wilderness.

(Responsibility - District Rangers and Forest Supervisors.)

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(2) All feed that is packed into the Wilderness will be either certified weed free or processed feed (i.e. pelletized).

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(3) Visitors will be encouraged to remove burs and weed seeds from stock prior to entering the Wilderness. This will be accomplished through brochures and at trailhead information centers.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(4) Develop a program of noxious weed control. Only the Chief of the Forest Service may approve such programs.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(5) Maintenance of wilderness values will be a top priority in forage allocation. (See Domestic Livestock Grazing, Section B.4.)

4. Cultural Resources

a. Current Situation

Evidence (in the form of missile points and other stone implements) that this area was used by prehistoric man has been found at many locations in the Wilderness. However, the archeology of the northern Rocky Mountains area has yet to be written as a unity. As it is, abundant but inconsistent literature exists.

The first historic accounts of this area were written by Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition on his return trip in 1806. At that time the Crow Indian tribe was the dominant group. Soon fur trappers and traders began visiting the area, followed by miners, the military and cattlemen in the 1880's, and eventually homesteaders.

Forest Service occupancy and use is evidenced by four Forest Service cabins built in the 1930's and 40's. A few miner's cabins also exist as well as the Bull Moose cabin which was built in 1923 and is used in conjunction with sheep grazing.

Archeological and historical sites are protected by provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Historic Sites Act of 1936; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment, May 13, 1971; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (FSM 2361.01); and the Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979. They are considered a unique and nonrenewable part of the wilderness resource.

b. Assumptions

(1) Without a consolidated archeological sites inventory and an evaluation of the cultural significance of each site, it will be difficult to manage and protect the resource.

increase.

umented.

vandalism of these sites.

c. Management Objectives

sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) Protect archeological and historical sites from vandalism.

(3) Perpetuate all historical file records.

d. Management Direction

(1) Complete cultural resource reconnaissance survey.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

Historic Places as appropriate (FSM 2360). However, designated sites will not be publicized.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

comply with Executive Order 11593 and National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

Wilderness.

(Responsibility - Custer Forest Supervisor.)

B. Land Uses

1. Recreation

a. Current Situation

East Unit

Summer use tends to be concentrated around the high mountain lakes. Canoeists can be found up the Crazy Creek drainage and some people carry rafts into the lakes to aid in fishing.

Fall hunter use occurs in the area around Fox Lake.

Approximately 95 percent of the use in the East Unit is foot use. The remainder is horse use.

Use of this unit is complicated above 8,000 feet because the forage resource is very limited, soils are shallow, and many areas stay wet all summer. The forage areas close to lakes receive heavy use from people camping and trampling. These areas are incapable of sustaining the additional strain of livestock grazing or holding.

West Unit

Concentrated visitor use occurs along West Boulder River, at Rainbow Lakes, Thompson Lake, and Knox Lake during the summer.

Fall hunter concentrations occur in the Hellroaring, Buffalo Fork, Slough Creek, West Boulder, and Stillwater drainages. The opening week of the 1980 big game season, 43 hunting camps (both outfitter and private) were counted in the Slough Creek drainage. This type of concentration has caused considerable damage to trails, vegetation, and wilderness solitude.

Full utilization of the forage resource has occurred in the drainage bottoms. In addition, competition for forage is occurring between domestic grazing stock and recreation and outfitter pack and saddle stock where both are located on the same areas.

Sixty percent of the use is by foot. The remainder is horse use which mainly occurs during hunting season.

Both Units

Most of the annual recreation visitor days use of the A-B Wilderness occurs during the summer and fall. This amounted to 270,000 visitor days in 1979 ^{2/}. In the areas where use concentrates, along lakeshores and stream-sides, vegetation is denuded and soil is compacted. Fire circles are left intact, fire scars and charcoal remain. As firewood is depleted from these areas, a human "browse line" is left on trees where wood gatherers have broken branches off.

In both units, winter use is light but increasing in popularity.

Many visitors take their dogs into the Wilderness. Some dogs are used as pack animals, carrying their own food and sometimes gear for their masters. Some are very well-tempered. Some are kept close and under control. Others are not kept under control. Some are aggressive to other visitors, other dogs, and wildlife. Several people/dog encounters have been reported, as well as dog/dog encounters. Dogs have destroyed other campers' food supplies, and occasionally destroyed or carried off camp gear.

Increased use by organized groups is occurring. Most of these groups are interested in the same areas that are popular with other users. These groups tend to be larger than unorganized groups and may contain as many as 50 people.

^{2/} Obtained from 1979 RIM report.

Unit managers estimate that seventy percent of the wilderness use is by local users from Billings, Big Timber, Red Lodge, Livingston, Bozeman, Gardiner, and Cooke City. Because of this, in the summer most use occurs on weekends and holidays and in areas within 7-10 miles of access points.

b. Assumptions

(1) Local use of the A-B Wilderness will continue to increase as gasoline supplies dwindle and the price increases.

(2) Non-local use will increase at a slower rate. Those that do will stay longer and penetrate more deeply into the wilderness.

(3) Demands for use by organized groups will increase as knowledge of the A-B Wilderness becomes more widespread.

(4) Popular areas will continue to receive heavy use.

(5) Without user controls resource damage throughout the Wilderness will accelerate.

(6) High alpine lakes will continue to attract users because of the fishing opportunities and spectacular scenery.

(7) There is little natural soil and vegetative cover in the alpine zone of the East Unit. Without restrictions on pack and saddle stock in this area, the impacts of such use will be extensive.

(8) Allocation of available forage is necessary to assure that wilderness values are protected.

(9) Growing use of the A-B Wilderness by recreationists will increase the opportunity for grizzly bear/human conflicts.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Provide wilderness users an opportunity for solitude.

(2) Manage recreation use to keep biological and physical resource damage to a minimum.

(3) Regulate pack and saddle stock use to minimize its impact.

(4) Return campsites to a natural appearance.

(5) Allow grizzly bears to roam in their habitat with minimum disturbance by man.

(6) Minimize the conflicts between dogs, people, and wildlife.

(7) Provide for recreation use while maintaining wildlife populations in key areas (i.e. calving and winter range).

(8) Maintain wilderness values associated with the forage resource.

d. Management Direction

(1) East Unit

(a) To increase solitude, group size will be limited to 15 people. Pack and saddle stock will be limited to three head per person to a maximum of 15 head of stock per trip.

(Responsibility - District Ranger.)

(b) Because of limited forage, no picketing or loose grazing of stock will be allowed. All feed must be packed in and must be processed.

(c) Camps and campfires will be located 200 feet from lake shores, 100 feet from live streams and 15 feet from intermittent channels.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) West Unit

(a) Group size will be limited to 15 people or less. Pack and saddle stock will be limited to three head per person to a maximum of 25 head of stock per trip. District Rangers may approve greater numbers on a case-by-case basis.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(b) In some areas, grass is limited making it necessary to pack feed for stock. Those users preferring to pack feed are required to use processed feed or weed free hay only.

(c) People will be encouraged (via brochures, trailhead information stations and contacts) to camp 200 feet from lake shores, 100 feet from live streams, and 15 feet from intermittent stream channels.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(3) Both Units

(a) To indirectly distribute use -

(i) Users will be advised of high, moderate, and low use trailheads through a map/brochure on the A-B Wilderness (see Information and Education, Section C-3).

(ii) Additional trailhead access will be acquired. Such access will avoid key wildlife areas (see transportation System, Section C-1).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(b) For pack and saddle stock handling refer to Section B.2., Outfitters and Guides, Livestock Handling, d.(3)(c) (i) through (v).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(c) All campsite improvements must be temporary in nature and will be removed after each public use.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(d) Areas receiving continual use will be identified and a record will be maintained of such sites on code-a-site cards. Before such sites reach a deteriorated condition, they will be signed as closed or rehabilitated (see condition class descriptions, Table 1, page 21).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(e) Revegetation of damaged sites will be with native plant species.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(f) The maximum length of occupancy at one campsite is 10 days in the East Unit and 15 days in the West Unit.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(g) Grizzly bear occurrence and recreational use will be monitored to determine potential conflict areas on a seasonal case-by-case basis. Potential areas of conflict will be temporarily closed to dispersed recreation. Persons encountering bears will be encouraged to report to the Gardiner District the following:

(i) Sightings of grizzly bears, location of sightings, activities, and description of bears.

(ii) Human encounter incidents.

(iii) Confrontations with bears requiring evasive action to avoid contact.

(iv) Any known deaths of bears, cause, and location.

(Responsibility - District Rangers and Forest Supervisors.)

(h) To minimize the potential for grizzly/human conflicts, users will be encouraged to follow direction established in "The Greater Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Guidelines."

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(i) All pets will be under the physical or voice control of their owners while in the A-B Wilderness.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(j) Forage will be allocated to protect wilderness values.
(See Domestic Livestock Grazing, Section B.4.)

TABLE 1
CONDITION CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Condition Class</u>	<u>Visible Indicators</u>	<u>Management</u>
1	Ground vegetation flattened but not permanently injured. Minimal physical change except for a simple rock fireplace.	These sites are barely recognizable as camping areas. Continue to monitor use. Break up fire circle.
2	Ground vegetation worn away around fireplace or center of activity.	Site change now apparent but still within acceptable limits. Continue to monitor use. Break up fire circle.
3	Ground vegetation lost on most of the site, but humus and litter still present in all but a few areas.	This is a transitional condition. Considerable change in plant cover is evident but little sign of soil problems. This condition may be accepted as normal in areas of high attraction. Monitor closely. Break up fire circle.
4	Bare mineral soil widespread. Tree roots exposed on the surface.	Deterioration is accelerating. If current level and type of use continues, soil erosion, loss of tree cover, and esthetic degradation are likely. Sign area as closed to camping.
5	Soil erosion obvious. Trees reduced in vigor or dead.	Natural recovery will be extremely slow. The sites will be closed permanently unless critical to the recreation pattern. Sites critical to the recreation pattern will receive extensive rehabilitation to return them to an acceptable condition.

Condition class indicators and management taken from Sidney S. Frissell's "Judging Recreation Impacts on Wilderness Campsites." Journal of Forestry, August 1978.

2. Outfitters and Guides

a. Current Situation

East Unit

Four outfitters presently operate in this unit (see Appendix B and Map A.) One offers hunting and fishing trips out of a base camp on Fox Lake. One takes all day horseback trips in the summer and he and another outfitter each pack in hunting camps in the fall. The fourth permit is issued to a group which sponsors a backpacking trip through the unit.

West Unit

Twenty-five outfitters utilize this unit from June through November, making approximately 65 trips in the summer and 85 trips in the fall. (See Appendix A and Map A). The majority of this use is concentrated in the Hellroaring, Buffalo Fork, and Slough Creek drainages for hunting and fishing.

Both Units

Outfitters are guided by the "Greater Yellowstone Area Outfitter Policy" (GYOP). Outfitters provide a service to many people who would not otherwise be able to visit this area. Use by outfitted groups and individuals is approximately 4,500 visitor days use in the summer and 6,000 visitor days use during fall hunting season ³.

Most outfitters use pack and saddle stock in connection with their outfitting operation. This horse use has shown an approximate increase of from 9,000 horse days in 1979 to 14,000 horse days in 1980. The effect of such increasing use has been that full utilization of available forage is occurring in the drainage bottoms.

In some areas, outfitter base camps are located within established domestic livestock grazing allotments. Where this happens, competition for forage between these two uses is occurring.

Until the time of formal wilderness classification in March 1978, a portion of the area now included in the A-B Wilderness was managed as general forest area. Management practices as related to outfitter operations in the areas formerly outside the primitive area were different. That situation, coupled with varying interpretations of the GYOP, has resulted in structures being left in place and equipment and supplies being cached in the Wilderness.

b. Assumptions

(1) Public demand for outfitting services will continue.

^{3/} Estimated from 1979 permit applications. Assumed 80 percent of permits filled.

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b. Assumptions

- (1) Public demand for outfitting services will continue.

^{3/} Estimated from 1979 permit applications. Assumed 80 percent of permits filled.

(2) The demand for permits by outfitters and guides will continue to increase.

(3) Current demand for outfitter-guide use for fall hunting will remain at or near the carrying capacity for certain areas in the Wilderness.

(4) Some areas which currently have light use could support additional outfitter-guide use for certain types of activities.

(5) The supply of forage for transportation livestock will determine the carrying capacity (people) of the West Unit.

(6) Reducing the number of stock needed to outfit each person through minimum impact camping techniques will make it possible to increase the carrying capacity (people) of the area.

(7) Demand for forage by both outfitted public and nonoutfitted public for transportation livestock will increase.

(8) Increased use of the Wilderness will increase the potential for grizzly bear/human conflict.

(9) Campsite management practices by outfitters influence the activities of the nonoutfitted public and how they perceive the wilderness quality.

c. Objectives

(1) Allocate outfitter-guide use based on the demand for their services and the carrying capacity of the Wilderness while considering the needs of other users and uses of wilderness.

(2) Provide fair and consistent administration of the outfitter-guide permits.

(3) Manage all outfitter-guide permits in compliance with the intent of the Wilderness Act, Forest Service Manual direction, GYOP, and the resource need of the A-B Wilderness.

(4) Provide the visitor an opportunity for challenge and discovery.

(5) Encourage camp management practices which will minimize the potential for grizzly bear/human encounters.

(6) Manage transportation livestock grazing to stay within forage carrying capacity.

(7) Increase the carrying capacity (people) of the Wilderness by reducing the number of stock needed to outfit each person.

d. Management Direction(1) East Unit

(a) Campsite Improvements

(i) All campsite improvements will be temporary in nature. All improvements will be dismantled at the end of the permitted use period and the native materials will be stacked horizontally out of view. Non-native materials will be removed from the National Forest.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(ii) No live trees may be cut for construction of improvements. No standing dead or green tree will be notched to facilitate the erection of an improvement.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(iii) No nails or wire will be used to fasten improvements to standing live or dead trees.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(iv) Equipment and supplies may not be cached during times other than the permitted period of occupancy. The exception to this is that the large cookstoves (Monarch, and Majestic type) now in use will be permitted to remain in use and cached in the A-B Wilderness until the end of the 1983 authorized use season. Other stove caches will be permitted through the 1982 season. All other cached materials must be removed by the end of the 1981 use season.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(v) Corral size will be limited to that necessary to meet actual need but in no case will the size exceed 1/3 acre. Only dead or down timber may be used to construct corrals. If standing materials are used, poles should be cut in such a manner that the absence from the stand is not conspicuous. Rope corrals are acceptable. Corrals will be located using the same criteria specified for camp locations. Sites should be well-drained and have hard ground where damage to trees, roots, and other vegetation will be minimized. Corrals will be allowed when authorized in conjunction with an approved "Outfitter Operations Management Plan."

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(vi) Hitchracks and hitchropes should be located using the same criteria outlined for locating corrals. Construction should prevent lateral slipping of halter ropes which allows the livestock to damage live trees. (See Appendix I for hitchrack construction specifications.)

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(b) Size of Party and Stock Limitations

(i) Maximum size of parties including the outfitter and employees will be 15. Saddle and pack stock will be limited to three head per member of the party subject to a maximum of 15 head of stock per trip. Parties of less than five may utilize four head of stock per party member to a maximum of 15 head per trip. District Rangers may approve larger size parties on a case-by-case basis.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(c) Livestock Handling

(i) No picketing or loose grazing of stock will be allowed. All feed must be packed in and must be processed feed.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) West Unit

(a) Campsite Improvements

(i) Most camp facilities will be temporary and shall be dismantled and stacked horizontally, out of sight at the end of the permitted use period. These include such things as tent frames, toilets, and nonfeed storage facilities. Non-native equipment and materials transported into the Wilderness will be taken out at the end of the season. Permanent horse handling facilities may be specified in the management plan for an outfitter camp if needed to reduce the impact on the wilderness resource. These facilities will be limited to a corral, hitch rack, and feed storage cache, so designed to meet the minimum necessary need and ~~tailored to fit the specific operation~~ as determined in the camp management plan and accompanying environmental analysis (FSM 2323.11d 3-4, R-1).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(ii) Live trees may be cut for use in the construction of improvements and for clearing purposes at the site of the improvements. Advanced approval of the District Ranger is required and trees will be marked by a forest officer. No standing dead or live trees will be notched to facilitate the erection of an improvement.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(iii) No nails or wire will be used to fasten improvements to standing live or dead trees.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(iv) Equipment and supplies may not be cached during times other than the permitted period of occupancy. The exception to this direction is that the large cook stoves (Monarch and Majestic) now in use may be permitted to remain in use and cached in the A-B Wilderness until the end of the 1983 authorized use season. Other stove caches will be permitted through the 1982 season. All other unauthorized cached materials must be removed by the end of the 1981 use season. One permanent horse feed cache will be allowed at each outfitter's base camp. It will consist of one 55 gallon barrel or similar container buried flush with the ground, the top of which may protrude no greater than 4 inches above the ground.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(v) Corral size will be limited to that necessary to meet actual need but in no case will the size exceed 1/3 acre. Rope corrals may be used but will be removed at the end of each use season. Semi-permanent pole corrals may be allowed if they are authorized in conjunction with an approved "Outfitter Operations Management Plan." Standing, downed, live, or dead trees may be used to construct the corrals. A forest officer will mark trees for cutting. If standing materials are used, poles should be cut in such a manner that the absence from the stand is inconspicuous. Corrals must meet specifications for construction. (See Appendix J for corral construction specifications.)

Corrals will be located using the same criteria specified for camp locations. Sites should be well-drained where damage to trees, roots, and other vegetation will be minimized.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(vi) Hitchracks and hitchropes should be located using the same criteria outlined for locating corrals. Construction should prevent lateral slipping of halter ropes which allows the livestock to damage live trees. (See Appendix I for hitchrack construction specifications.)

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(b) Size of Party and Stock Limitations

(i) Maximum size of parties including the outfitter and employees will be 15. Saddle and pack stock will be limited to three head per member of the party subject to a maximum of 25 head of stock per trip. Parties of less than five may utilize four head per party member. District rangers may approve larger size parties and a greater number of horses on a case-by-case basis.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(c) Livestock Handling

(i) Loose herding of stock is the desired method of grazing livestock provided the forage is available and the use can be confined to designated forage use areas. See Domestic Livestock Grazing, Section B.4, d. 1 for allocation of grazing.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(ii) Stock restrained on pickets or stakes will be moved frequently to prevent overuse of the forage and trampling of the site. As a rule of thumb, stock should be moved when the forage use is apparent. Pickets or stakes driven into the ground will be removed promptly.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(3) Both Units

(a) The A-B Outfitters and Forest Service representatives will meet annually to resolve problems and insure consistent administration.

(Responsibility - Gardiner District Ranger.)

(b) Camp Location

(i) Outfitter camps will be located a minimum of 200 feet from system trails and out of the foreground view if topographic or vegetative screening is available.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(ii) Outfitter camps will be located a minimum of 200 feet from lakeshore, 100 feet from live streams and 15 feet from intermittent stream channels.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(c) Cleanup and Sanitation

(i) Garbage and refuse will be completely burned. All unburnable material will be packed out of the wilderness.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(ii) Toilet pits will be intermittently covered with a layer of loose soil and will be covered with 12 inches of packed earth when use is terminated. The layer of packed soil will not extend above the surrounding ground level.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(d) Livestock Handling

(i) Normal loose trailing of pack stock or unriden saddle stock will not be permitted except at times and locations where it would be hazardous to have the livestock tied in a string.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(ii) Pack and saddle stock may be tied to trees for periods of up to 8 hours provided rope and rub damage to the bark and trampling damage to the roots is not likely to occur. Hitchracks or hitchropes will be utilized if stock is to remain tied for longer periods. No stock will be tied to live trees in camp.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(iii) Pack and saddle stock may not be held within 200 feet of lakeshores, 100 feet of live streams, and 15 feet of intermittent stream channels.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(iv) Outfitters and public will be encouraged to remove burs and other noxious weed seeds from stock prior to entering the Wilderness.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(v) Planned livestock use will be shown on the Outfitter-Guide Permit. Allotment management plans will be prepared for all grazing use.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(vi) Permittees required to provide supplemental or full feed in lieu of grazing will use processed feed or certified weed free hay.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(e) Camp management plans will be prepared for all outfitter campsites. These plans as a minimum will specify type of authorized improvements, location of improvements, period of use and livestock handling practices.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(f) Outfitters will utilize practices which minimize the possibility of grizzly bear/human encounters (see Appendix L). Within areas delineated as Management Situation #1 habitat (Guidelines for Grizzly Bear Management in the Greater Yellowstone Area) conflicts between the wilderness user and grizzly bears will be resolved in favor of the bears. Conflicts outside essential habitat (situation #1) will be resolved on a case-by-case basis until other situation boundaries are determined.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(g) The GYOP will reflect new direction or changes in direction established in this plan.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(h) No additional outfitter-guide permits will be issued for the West Unit until the carrying capacity is determined. In the East Unit, permits for additional outfitter services will continue to be issued. Once carrying capacity is determined, the decision to increase, maintain or decrease the number of outfitter services will be made. The purchaser of an existing outfitter-guide service will be given consideration for issuance of a permit as per FSM 2721.53 (See Appendix J).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(i) Range inventories will be completed and grazing allocations will be made as described in Section B.4, Domestic Livestock Grazing.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(j) Existing outfitter-guide camps not meeting the criteria outlined in this section will be relocated or modified to make their use compatible with the A-B Wilderness. Camp relocation or modification will be completed by December 31, 1983. Existing specific improvements not meeting the criteria will be removed before the next season of use following notification.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(k) Outfitter-guide spike camps (see definition, GYOP) in the A-B Wilderness must be approved by the District Ranger. They will be unreserved and must be available for use on a "first-come, first-serve" basis.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(l) In cases where an outfitter's operation is impacted by natural fire, an effort will be made to relocate the base camp.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(m) For situations and definitions not covered in this direction, refer to the GYOP and FSM 2721.53, Outfitters and Guides.

3. Other Special Uses

a. Current Situation

Special use permits exist for the following:

A permit exists to allow a miner to use motorized vehicles (cycles and snowmobiles) to provide his unpatented mining claim with supplies. He would not otherwise be able to work his claim on Bridge Creek which he has had for many years prior to the wilderness designation.

Three recreation residences (cabins) exist along the Stillwater River. The owners have been notified that the cabins must be removed within one year after the approval of the Custer Forest Plan.

The State of Montana Water Board maintains a dam and reservoir at Glacier Lake. The dam is 65 feet high and impounds 3,000 acre feet of water. A small building exists on the dam for the gate valve controls. The stored water is used for irrigation.

The Montana Power Company maintains a reservoir, known as Mystic Lake, of which a small portion is located within the Wilderness. Motor boat use by Montana Power and the Mystic Lake Boating Association, though infrequent, can be heard within the Wilderness. Occasional complaints are received by the Forest Service from the public. In addition, boats are vandalized and damaged.

For list of existing special uses, see Appendix D. For location, see Map A.

b. Assumptions

(1) The Forest Service will continue to receive requests for special uses of the Wilderness.

(2) The few comments received by the Forest Service indicate that the noise emitted from motor boats on Mystic Lake is tolerable.

c. Management Objectives

Retain special use structures provided for by the Wilderness Act.

d. Management Direction

(1) The recreation residences will be removed within one year of approval of the Custer Forest Plan.

(Responsibility - Beartooth District Ranger.)

(2) The existing dam and reservoir at Glacier Lake and that portion of Mystic Reservoir existing in the Wilderness are consistent with the Wilderness Act direction and will be retained.

(Responsibility - Regional Forester.)

(3) Motorized equipment to/on unpatented mining claims may be allowed if the need for that form of access is valid.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(4) An environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) will be filed on all proposed access that will require alteration of the wilderness landscape. This EA or EIS will specify mitigation measures necessary to minimize the impact of such use.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

4. Domestic Livestock Grazing

a. Current Situation

East Unit

The East Unit does not contain much usable livestock forage. The Beartooth Ranger District of the Custer National Forest has restricted public grazing and overnight horse use for the past six years.

West Unit

Though 100,000 sheep no longer graze in the West Unit as they did during the early 1900's, evidence remains of their trailing and bedding grounds. In 1976, the High Absaroka Sheep Range Environmental Analysis analyzed the effect of historic sheep grazing. Based on this, stocking rates have been reduced, the dates sheep are allowed on the National Forest have been altered, and allotment boundaries have been changed. These changes were to restore vegetation, improve soil and watershed conditions, and minimize competition for habitat between domestic sheep and wildlife.

At present, eighteen grazing allotments exist in whole or in part within the unit. Structural range improvements for more effective management of grazing consist of drift fences and water developments. Also, one cabin known as the Bull Moose Cabin is used in conjunction with the Iron Mountain Sheep allotment. The permitted number of animal unit months (AUM's) provided are as follows: sheep - 1980 AUM's; cattle - 806 AUM's; and horses - 20 AUM's. (See Map A for allotment and range improvement locations.)

In areas where grazing allotments and hunting camps exist within the same areas, competition for forage is occurring.

Other grazing is permitted for outfitter-guide operations. Such use is covered under the terms of the outfitter special use permit and specifies the number and location of pack and saddle stock to be grazed.

The general public is permitted to graze their pack and saddle stock with little restriction.

As a result of grazing of their pack and saddle stock by the general and outfitted publics, full utilization of available forage is occurring in the drainage bottoms where most use occurs.

b. Assumptions

(1) The demand for grazing of domestic livestock and recreation pack and saddle stock will increase.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Allot available forage in balance with carrying capacity and the wilderness values.

(2) Continue livestock grazing where it was established prior to the designation of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

(3) Maintain the number of livestock permitted to graze at the approximate levels existing at the time the area entered the wilderness system.

(4) Maintain range resource in good or better condition and with a static or upward trend.

(5) Provide for recreation pack and saddle stock grazing.

(6) Reduce opportunities for bear/man conflicts by proper management of grazing.

d. Management Direction

(1) Inventory the range resource and allocate available forage and space by the following priority:

(a) Plant reserves as well as for soil and watershed protection.

(b) Wildlife needs.

(c) Domestic livestock grazing on established grazing allotments.

(d) Outfitter-guide and public pack and saddle stock.

(e) Forest Service administrative pack and saddle stock.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) Institute a system to control grazing of pack stock when necessary.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(3) When forage is no longer available for recreation stock, the area will be signed as closed to grazing.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(4) Domestic sheep and cattle grazing will be managed in accordance with FSM 2320 Interim Directive #19, Livestock Grazing in Wilderness (11/21/80).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(5) Domestic sheep and cattle grazing will be managed under allotment management plans. Allotment management plans will be reviewed, and where necessary, revised to conform to the committee's guidelines and policies regarding "Grazing in National Forest Wilderness Areas" (H.R. Report No. 9 126, dates 6/24/80).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(6) Allotment management plans will specifically identify:

(a) The use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or other forms of mechanical equipment.

(b) Range improvement structures and installations to be maintained, constructed, or reconstructed in achieving range management objectives, including maintenance standards.

(c) The means to handle emergencies.

(d) The grazing system to be followed.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(7) The "Guidelines for Grizzly Bear Management in Greater Yellowstone Area" (Appendix M) will guide resolution of any conflicts between domestic sheep and grizzly bears in essential grizzly bear habitat. (See Map A for essential grizzly bear habitat.) Conflicts outside essential habitat will be resolved on a case-by-case basis until other situation boundaries are determined. In addition, permittees will be advised of penalties for taking of grizzly bears.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(8) Grazing of recreation pack and saddle stock is addressed in Section B.1., Recreation. Grazing of outfitter-guide pack and saddle stock is addressed in Section B.2., Outfitters and Guides.

5. Prospecting and Mining

a. Current Situation

Eight patented mineral tracts and many unpatented mineral claims are located within the A-B Wilderness.

A report by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey states that known and potential mineral deposits exist within and peripheral to the Absaroka and Beartooth Units.

The Wilderness Act (section 4(d)(3)) provides direction for mineral leasing, exploration, and production.

b. Assumptions

(1) Mining in and adjacent to the A-B Wilderness is increasing.

(2) Increased prospecting and claim staking will occur before mineral entry is withdrawn on December 31, 1983.

(3) Increased oil and gas applications will be received as the December 31, 1983, deadline approaches.

c. Management Objectives

Continue mining activities under the direction established in FSM 2320, FSM 2800, and 3/19/79 letter to Region 2 from the Deputy Chief (Appendix H). Upon completion of the mining operation the area will be reclaimed to as near natural condition as possible.

d. Management Direction

(1) All Mining Activities

(a) Prospecting and mining activities which may cause surface disturbance in the wilderness require an operating plan, including the following: Exploration where significant surface disturbance will occur, use of motorized equipment, motorized access, aircraft drop, or proposed aircraft landing. This plan will specify who is doing the work, where and when it will be done, why motorized equipment is needed, and what measures will be taken to protect other resources. The Forest Service will then prepare an environmental assessment on the proposed operating plan.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(b) A performance bond and reclamation of disturbed land will be required.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(2) Oil and Gas Leases

Oil and gas lease applications are pending on approximately 20,000 acres in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. The following excerpt from the Beartooth Face Land Management Plan EIS states the plan's general management direction for issuing these and any other leases in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness:

Lease applications have been received for lands inside the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. No activity will be allowed inside the Wilderness that would affect the wilderness character. Therefore, any leases issued within the Wilderness must be developed from outside the Wilderness. If the management direction for the Planning Unit does not allow surface occupancy close enough to the Wilderness for directional drilling to be technically feasible, no leasing will be allowed. (See Figure 15.) However, if the lease applicant offers to accept a lease, realizing he may never be able to directional drill from outside Wilderness and with a stipulation that does not allow him to occupy the surface of the lease, a recommendation will be made to the Chief of the Forest Service that the lease be issued.

Figure 15, p. 102, of the plan (Beartooth Face Oil and Gas Lease Map) shows the status of oil and gas leases, lease applications, and the recommendations that were to be made on the lease applications in the Wilderness and Planning Unit.

In summary, according to the Beartooth Face Plan, any recommendations made to the Chief were to state that Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness leases should be issued only with no-surface occupancy stipulations. Since the Beartooth Face Plan, the Forest Service Deputy Chief has clarified the policy on oil and gas leasing in Wilderness. (See Appendix H, 3-19-79 letter.)

This letter indicated that wilderness classification "should not be your sole justification for a recommendation against leasing or for restrictive stipulations.", and ". . . if the mineral resources under a wilderness can practically be obtained by directional drilling from outside . . . the wilderness, you may recommend leasing the land with no-surface occupancy stipulation. If the area under application is too large for that approach, you may recommend leasing with a stipulation limiting surface activities to specific corridors or areas of operations from which directional drilling . . . could obtain the mineral resources." The letter further stated that "Even though you may recommend against leasing, you must suggest reasonable stipulations to protect and restore surface resources and values--including wilderness character--in the event this office makes a decision favorable to leasing."

Before this change in direction can be implemented, wilderness resource data must be gathered and evaluated, with full public involvement, in an environmental assessment report or environmental impact statement. The National Forest Management Act, Section 6, directs each forest to complete an integrated forest plan, which will be an environmental impact statement. The Custer National Forest Plan is scheduled for completion by December, 1982, and the Gallatin National Forest Plan by June, 1982. The issues of surface occupancy and reasonable stipulations to protect and restore surface resources and values will be considered in these EIS's.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(3) All prospecting and mining applications, proposals, and operating plans will be evaluated to determine the effect of the proposed activity on the grizzly bear. Actions will be coordinated with the "Guidelines for Grizzly Bear Management in the Greater Yellowstone Area," management situation #1. A biological review will be conducted of all proposed activities.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

6. Private Land Within Wilderness

a. Current Situation

Thirteen tracts of private land exist in the A-B Wilderness. Eight are patented mineral tracts, three are homesteads, and two belong to a ranch corporation.

Homestead #865 in Passage Creek is located 1/4 mile within the wilderness boundary. Access to it is and has been via a primitive trail. A log cabin once existed but burned down. The homestead has since been divided among 29 relatives

of the original homesteader, some of whom would like to build summer homes on their land and have made application for a road construction permit. Section 1323(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) provides for access grants to the above landowners and their application is now being processed.

Mining claims exist in the vicinity of Palmer Mountain, Boulder Mountain Lake, Horseshoe Mountain, and Goose Lake. Many of the sites contain rundown structures used in connection with mining operations.

Private land on Slough Creek is owned by the Silver Tip Ranch Corporation. Use on the private land is affecting the adjacent wilderness. Open dumps, diesel generators, buildings, and chainsaws exist. Negotiations have been ongoing between the Forest Service and the corporation for Forest Service purchase or exchange of this land. Present access is via a wagon road by a horse drawn wagon through Yellowstone National Park.

b. Assumptions

Private landowners will develop their private land.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Acquire private land within the wilderness on a willing seller basis or through exchange.

(2) Minimize the impact of private land access and use on the wilderness resource.

d. Management Direction

(1) Private land within the wilderness will be purchased or exchanged as it becomes available. (See Appendix E for list of private land and Map A for locations.)

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) The effect of private land use on the wilderness resource and wilderness users will be minimized as follows:

States or persons and their successors in interest, who own land completely surrounded by the Wilderness shall be given such rights as may be necessary to ensure adequate access to that land (FSM 2320.3--6).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

7. Fire

a. Current Situation

East Unit

Large wildfires occurred between 80 and 100 years ago in the canyons. Within the last 30 to 40 years, however, no large fires have occurred.



The Dayton Cabin, Stillwater River, West Unit. Three special use recreation residences, along the Stillwater River and within the Wilderness, will be phased out.



Wildfire will play a more natural role.

West Unit

Wildfire has played a major role in the present vegetative condition of the West Unit. The Slough Creek drainage in particular reveals large fires of the past in the irregular pattern of large, even-aged stands of lodgepole pine. Other areas with similar soil and climatic characteristics that have not been burned contain mixed stands of timber, with Douglas-fir the predominant species. Like the East Unit, no fires have occurred in the West Unit in the last 30 to 40 years. Due to total fire suppression policies, the heavy fuels have been accumulating. Most timber stands are overmature, with the percentage of dead and dying trees increasing every year. The risk of large fires is increasing.

b. Assumptions

- (1) Fire is a natural part of the successional process.
- (2) The public will become more interested in fire management activities.
- (3) As wilderness visitation increases, there will be an increase in the occurrence of man-caused fires.

c. Management Objectives

- (1) Implement that portion of the Wilderness Act of 1964 that defines wilderness as:

"...an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man... and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature..."

- (2) Under the direction of FSM 2327.2, the basic objective of fire management in wilderness is the preservation or enhancement of the wilderness resource. In the A-B Wilderness, these objectives specifically include:

- (a) The maintenance of vegetative mosaics that are a result of fire.
- (b) The maintenance of plant/animal interrelationships that have evolved with fire.
- (c) The maintenance of genetic traits that certain species of vegetation have developed in response to fire.
- (d) The maintenance of dead and living fuels in a natural condition with or without fire.
- (e) A public awareness that fire is a natural and essential component of ecosystems in the A-B Wilderness.

d. Management Direction

A prescribed fire plan for the A-B Wilderness will be developed for implementation in 1981. The following cursory review of the plan's components provides criteria and constraints upon which the plan will be developed and implemented.

(1) Objectives will conform to those stated above in item 7c Management Objectives.

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

(2) The fire management policy for the A-B Wilderness shall:

- (a) Be responsive to wilderness and land management goals and objectives.
- (b) Be responsive to the letter and intent of applicable laws and regulations.
- (c) Emphasize protection from threats to human life, property, and public safety.
- (d) Emphasize economic considerations.
- (e) Provide for interdisciplinary and cooperative involvement.
 - (i) Yellowstone National Park.
 - (ii) Shoshone National Forest.
 - (iii) Private landholders.
 - (iv) State (air quality protection, fish and game).
 - (v) Local/community governments.
 - (vi) Utilize the environmental assessment process.

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

(3) The fire management area plan for the A-B Wilderness shall contain as a minimum:

- (a) Regional Forester approval.
- (b) Land and resource management coordinating requirements for the planning area. See "Guidelines for the Grizzly Bears in the Greater Yellowstone Area" (Appendix L).
- (c) Description of area and zones with maps.

(d) Criteria for planning and implementing a wildfire suppression program that will include:

(i) Fire management practices that include pre-suppression and suppression standards, costs, personnel qualifications, cost/benefit, etc.

(ii) Fire management PARS 2/ indicating fire occurrence and burned acreage for long term periods.

(iii) Associated constraints that will dictate full or partial suppression of fires that:

(aa) Are man-caused;

(bb) Become a threat to private land, human life, and property;

(cc) Will cause irreparable damage to historical or archeological sites or structures;

(dd) Will degrade air quality below state standards;

(ee) Threaten lands outside wilderness boundaries.

(e) Criteria for planning and implementing the prescribed fire plan include:

(i) The use of unplanned ignitions by lightning only.

(ii) Requirements for qualified personnel.

(iii) Fire prescriptions that include fire danger, fire weather, fire location, air quality, manpower availability, fuels, topography, and anticipated fire behavior.

(iv) Planned financing.

(v) Contingency plan development as per FSM 5121.8.

(vi) Evaluation and monitoring policy and procedures.

(f) A Fire Management Action Plan that provides details for implementation of the A-B Wilderness fire plan. Will include as a minimum:

(i) Regional Forester approval.

2/ PARS. Burned acreage and fire guidelines which represent the average annual longterm fire loss. PARS are expressed by size class and fire intensity levels.

- (ii) Designation of authority and organization.
- (iii) Financial plan.
- (iv) Fire prevention requirements.
- (v) Presuppression requirements.
- (vi) Prescription.
- (vii) Monitoring and evaluation requirements.
- (viii) I & I Program.
- (ix) Reporting requirements.

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

C. Administrative Activities

1. Transportation System

a. Current Situation

The A-B Wilderness is accessed by Forest, State, U.S., and Interstate roads. There are 32 trailheads and over 700 miles of trail and stock driveways. Trails vary from non-system routes created by repeated use to major trail systems used extensively and season long. They are used by hikers and pack and saddle stock users. Stock driveways provide access to summer grazing allotments for domestic livestock and for movement of the livestock within the grazing allotments. Most use occurs within 1/4 mile of all trails. Some trails receive limited use because private land adjacent to the wilderness blocks access.

Trails in the East Unit pass by or lead to lakes, many of which are in the alpine zone. However, many hundreds of other alpine lakes are accessed by no trails at all.

Trails in the West Unit take visitors through timbered and rugged but rolling terrain. They follow drainage bottoms through open parks to mountain passes at or just above timberline. Some trails also bring visitors into essential grizzly bear habitat.

Trail conditions vary from good to poor. There are a number of trails in need of heavy maintenance and minor relocation. Drainage problems occur as a result of subsurface water which causes wet and boggy areas. Trails receiving regular maintenance are limited to those receiving regular and extensive use. Metal culverts which were installed prior to wilderness designation still exist.

Bridges exist along many trails to provide reasonably safe travel. One, the Hellroaring Creek bridge, was removed when the timbers rotted and the bridge became unsafe. A ford was located 1/2 mile downstream where fast running water in early season and ice in late season limit the safe crossing to from mid-July to mid-September. Even then, horses cross in belly deep water. Attempts to clear the crossing of hazardous boulders failed when the next spring's runoff filled in the ford with new boulders. Another ford exists four miles upstream. This crossing is flat. A pond created during high runoff limits safe fording from June or July to September.

Though people and their stock have managed to cross without serious injury, neither site provides a safe stock crossing in early June or during November. Neither facilitates safe foot use. Two bridges exist across Hellroaring Creek. One is located seven miles south in Yellowstone National Park. The other is located five miles north in Grizzly Meadows.

Bridges on several stock driveways are necessary for the movement of sheep to and within their grazing allotments. Many streams are too deep to safely ford and bridges are essential for the effective grazing of the allotment.

b. Assumptions

(1) Without public access across or around private land outside the Wilderness, use of some portions of the Wilderness will be limited and selective.

(2) Without an adequate trail system, use within the Wilderness cannot be distributed.

(3) Use of poorly constructed trails, poorly located trails, or unsuitable trails will continue to cause resource damage.

(4) As use of the trail system increases, conflicts with grizzly bears will increase.

(5) Certain nonsystem trails will eventually cause resource damage.

(6) Stock driveways and related structures are essential to the continued grazing of existing and potential sheep allotments.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Disperse visitors away from areas of concentrated use by acquiring additional access.

(2) Protect the wilderness resources through proper trail location.

(3) Protect the soil, water, and biological resource through proper trail construction and maintenance.

(4) Relocate or temporarily close trails to reduce encounters between humans and grizzlies. The aim here is to protect human life and property, and also to reduce grizzly mortality resulting from confrontations.

(5) Provide for a feeling of solitude.

(6) Provide for reasonable safety.

(7) Maintain stock driveways and trails in order to move domestic livestock to and through grazing allotments with minimum erosion or overgrazing. (See Map A for trail location.)

d. Management Direction

(1) An environmental assessment (EA) and transportation analysis will be completed assessing the need for public access within each of the following drainages. All the resources and impacts will be considered. Public involvement as well as coordination with the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks will be included. If the EA and analysis support a need for access, it will be limited to that necessary to meet the public need. The policy will be to acquire easements in lieu of fee. Access will be considered in the following drainages:

- (a) Hawley Creek
- (b) Mission Creek
- (c) Emigrant Creek
- (d) Sixmile Creek
- (e) Red Lodge Creek
- (f) Little Rocky Creek
- (g) Pine Creek
- (h) Palmer Creek
- (i) One access between Pine Creek and the East Fork of

Mill Creek.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(2) The Transportation Plan (Appendix K) identifies the existing and proposed trail system, access points, trailheads, and parking areas.

(3) Before major trail construction, an environmental assessment will be written to determine the need for the trail, standard of trail construction, and proper trail location.

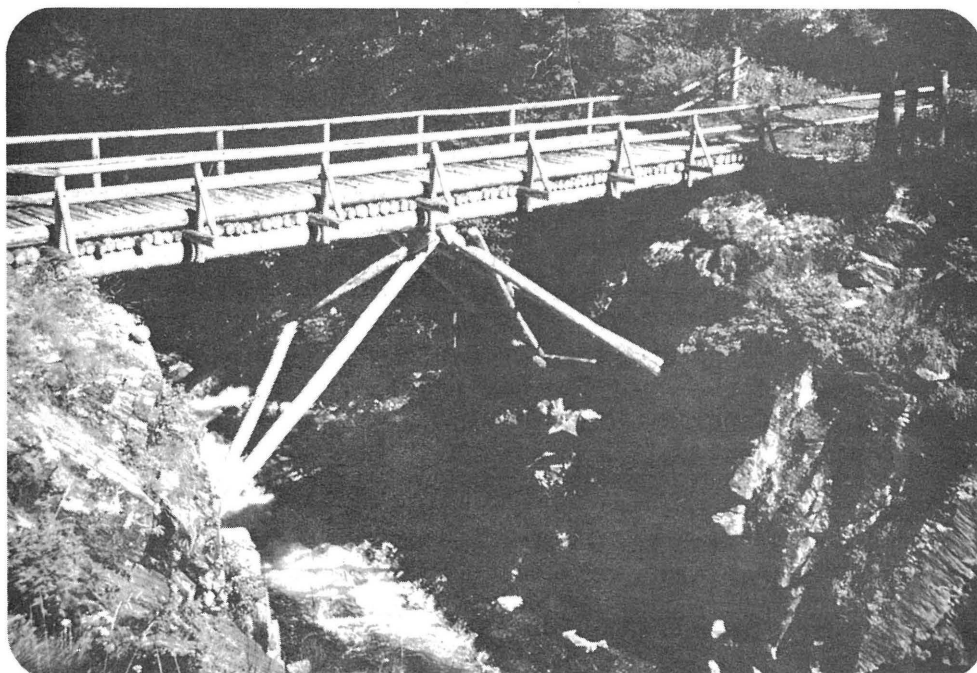
(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(4) A system will be established to monitor use of trails (i.e. a series of electric-eye counters).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)



Woodbine Trail, Stillwater River, West Unit



This bridge over Hellroaring Creek was removed when the timber became rotten and unsafe. A new bridge will be constructed as funds become available.

(5) The level of trail maintenance will vary with the amount, kind, and type of desired use (see Trails Handbook, FSH 7709.12, for trail cleaning standards).

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(6) Available trailhead parking will be limited to the carrying capacity of the area served by the parking facility.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(7) Trail systems accessing areas of essential grizzly habitat will be monitored to evaluate probability of bear/human encounters to determine need for warning signs, closures (temporary or permanent) to human "use" or relocation of trails to reduce threat to life and property and loss of grizzlies. (See Recreation, Section B.1. for monitoring system.)

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(8) Regularly used nonsystem trails will be inventoried and evaluated for addition to the transportation system.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(9) Bridges may be constructed when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) No other reasonable route is available.

(b) When crossing during the primary season of public use:

(i) Cannot be safely negotiated on foot.

(ii) Cannot be safely forded by horses.

(iii) Where less formal devices are frequently destroyed or damaged by flood waters.

(c) Where necessary, movement of permitted livestock within or to designated grazing allotments will be facilitated with bridges.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(10) The Hellroaring Bridge will be replaced as funds become available.

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

2. Signing

a. Current Situation

Signs within and at wilderness portals vary in design, construction materials, and content of information. Signs at trailheads and trail junctions

give the trail name, number, destination and mileage. Signs also exist at lakes, streams, and passes stating the name and/or elevation of the chosen landmark. Sign materials vary, being constructed of wood, metal, or porcelain. The message may be painted onto or routed into wood.

Major wilderness portals contain A-B Wilderness portal signs. The wilderness boundary has been signed along some trails and not along others. Where the boundary borders Yellowstone National Park a row of trees has been cut out in places.

Trail routes are marked by blazes, some in orange paint. Metal mileage markers exist along many trails. Above timberline, rock cairns mark the route.

Bulletin boards with trail information, regulations, and low impact camping information exist at some major trailheads. Content, design, and layout vary between districts and forests. Yellowstone National Park and the Shoshone National Forest border the wilderness to the south. Each has a different signing program.

b. Assumptions

(1) Uniform signing within the Wilderness and at trailheads will reduce confusion among wilderness users.

(2) The more accurate and complete the information provided on trailhead bulletin boards, the less the need for signing within the Wilderness.

(3) Accurate signing of the wilderness boundary is critical in enforcing wilderness regulation.

(4) Consistent information is needed at trailheads to minimize confusion among users.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Minimize the need for information signs within the Wilderness by providing necessary information on trailhead information boards.

(2) Use signs where the direction of people is critical.

(3) Use consistent signing regardless of district and forest boundaries.

(4) Sign the wilderness boundary where required to enforce wilderness regulations.

d. Management Direction

(1) As funding permits, information boards will be installed at all major trailheads. Primary wilderness trailheads will have the high visitor intensity information boards. Less used trail heads will have low visitor intensity information boards.

(2) Trailhead information board will contain information such as:

- (a) Rules and regulations
- (b) Minimum impact camping information
- (c) Trail information
- (d) Pack and saddle stock information
- (e) Spot for special information
 - (i) Closures for site rehabilitation
 - (ii) Closure or warning about increased grizzly bear activity
 - (iii) Closure or warning about a natural fire burning.
 - (iv) Hunting season opening and closing dates.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(3) Nonconforming signs will be removed or replaced by December 31, 1983.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(4) Trail markers will be used where trail location is confusing. Blazes will mark the trail route below timberline and will not be painted. Above timberline, rock cairns will be used.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(5) The A-B Wilderness Sign Plan, Appendix F, specifies the wording and location of all signs used in conjunction with the A-B Wilderness.

(a) Trailhead signs will contain the trail name and may contain mileages to destination points along the trail.

(b) Signs within the wilderness will be located at system trail junctions. Each will contain the trail name and an arrow pointing the direction of the trail named.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

3. Information and Education

a. Current Situation

Persons interested in the A-B Wilderness can now obtain limited information on the Wilderness through a 5-page mimeographed booklet. The Custer

Forest travel map is inaccurate but is being revised and updated to reflect changes in the Wilderness boundary. The Gallatin Forest has just issued a new Forest travel map.

The existing rules and regulations, minimum impact camping information, and trail information are posted at some trailheads. While traveling in the Wilderness, visitors may encounter a wilderness ranger. Wilderness rangers are responsible for making visitor contacts, informing visitors of minimum impact camping techniques, cleaning campsites, and collecting trail and sign information.

b. Assumptions

- (1) An accurate map of the A-B Wilderness is needed.
- (2) Requests for information and maps will increase.
- (3) To minimize confusion among users, consistent information is needed at all trailheads.
- (4) Training is needed for wilderness administrators so that they can give the public accurate information.
- (5) The demand exists for wilderness education programs.

c. Management Objectives

- (1) Inform the public of the purpose, uses, rules and regulations, and ethics of wilderness.
- (2) Provide consistent information to the public.
- (3) Educate and direct visitors in their use of the A-B Wilderness.

d. Management Direction

- (1) Each year, wilderness rangers will be trained in no trace camping techniques and the good host concept.

(Responsibility - Beartooth District Ranger.)

- (2) Slide-tape and other visual aid programs and displays will be developed on the A-B Wilderness to aid in information and education programs.

(Responsibility - Beartooth District Ranger.)

- (3) A map/brochure will be developed that:
 - (a) displays the wilderness boundary.
 - (b) identifies high, moderate, and low use trails.

(c) explains the rules, regulations, and use restrictions and reference minimum impact camping information.

(d) explains ways to avoid bear/human confrontations.

(e) contains a statement to read "Domestic livestock grazing occurs in wilderness. For information on location and season of use, contact the local Forest Service district office."

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

(4) The A-B Wilderness rules and regulations will be publicized in local newspapers and over radio stations.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(5) Wilderness educational programs will be presented to schools, organizations, and others interested.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(6) Local sporting goods stores will receive brochures and information about the rules and regulations in the A-B Wilderness.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

4. Administration

a. Current Situation

The Beartooth District of the Custer National Forest and the Big Timber, Gardiner, and Livingston Districts of the Gallatin National Forest are responsible for administration of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. Yellowstone National Park and the Clarks Fork District of the Shoshone National Forest border the wilderness boundary to the south and manage most southern portals.

Limited information exists on present use within the Wilderness. Registration stations and electric-eye counters have been used at some sites but no double sampling has been done to verify the results.

During the summer, wilderness rangers enforce the rules and regulations, talk to visitors, clean campsites, assess trail conditions, and inventory signs. Each district has been responsible for training its own wilderness guards.

Four administrative cabins and associated structures exist in the Wilderness. These cabins (known as Slough Creek, Hellroaring, Buffalo Fork, and Big Park) are located within the heart of the Wilderness, a minimum of one day's ride from the wilderness boundary. The Forest Service uses these cabins to house personnel during trail construction projects, inspection of outfitter-guide permits and range allotments, and wilderness administration. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks uses the cabins as game check stations during hunting season.

Administrative withdrawals exist in addition to the cabin sites. They have never been used nor are there plans for their use. Fenced game exclosures exist at Breakneck Park and Slough Creek.

A fire lookout also exists. It is no longer used and plans to remove it are pending financing.

Search and rescue efforts are handled by the respective County Sheriff's offices with Forest Service cooperation.

Radio communication within the A-B Wilderness is unreliable due to topography and equipment restraints. Communications between the Custer, Gallatin, and Shoshone National Forests and Yellowstone National Park are further complicated because each is on a different radio frequency.

b. Assumptions

(1) Coordination is needed between the Districts to insure consistent administration.

(2) Trends in use and carrying capacity must be determined before trailhead parking can be planned.

(3) Accurate use data must be collected before the carrying capacity can be determined.

(4) Administrative withdrawals and the fire lookout are no longer needed.

(5) Unless Yellowstone National Park and Clarks Fork District (Shoshone National Forest) Staff are informed of management decisions for the A-B Wilderness, they will not be able to inform that portion of the public that enters the A-B Wilderness across their jurisdiction.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Manage the A-B Wilderness consistently regardless of district boundaries while leaving sufficient flexibility for local differences in fragility, capacity and user load.

(2) Do not allow our use to exceed the carrying capacity of the area served.

(3) Disperse recreation use away from areas of concentrated use.

(4) Issue orders under the applicable Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) to provide enforcement power of the regulations established in this direction.

(5) Continue cooperating with local county sheriffs' offices to coordinate search and rescue procedures and provide for enforcement of wilderness regulations.

d. Management Direction

(1) Each winter, wilderness managers for the four districts and the Clarks Fork District of the Shoshone National Forest will meet to coordinate implementation of the A-B Wilderness Interim Direction, resolve management problems, and set up visitor information programs. The Gardiner District will set up the meetings.

(Responsibility - Gardiner District Ranger.)

(2) The visitor carrying capacity of the Wilderness will be determined on an area priority basis.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(3) Wilderness rangers will continue to be hired to aid in administration of the wilderness subject to budget levels.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(4) Subject to approval of the proposed revision to 36 CFR 261.50E(6) the Forest Supervisors will issue special orders for the A-B Wilderness to implement the management direction.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(5) The administrative improvements known as the Hellroaring, Slough Creek, Buffalo Fork, and Big Park Stations will be retained and maintained for administrative use unless historic or administrative analysis dictates otherwise.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(6) The following structures or improvement will be removed from the Wilderness:

(a) The fire lookout tower on the Gardiner District will be removed.

(b) The wire fences or portions of that remain that were utilized in connection with administrative grazing will be removed as lands permits.

(c) Breakneck park game enclosure.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(7) Each District will be responsible for coordinating with local Search and Rescue agencies to enable search and rescue procedures to be expedited in a timely manner, and to provide for meeting of the wilderness regulations.

(Responsibility - District Rangers.)

(8) Yellowstone National Park and the Clarks Fork District of the Shoshone National Forest will be informed of management decisions so they can inform that portion of the public that enter the A-B Wilderness through portals under their administration.

(Responsibility - Gallatin Forest Supervisor.)

(9) A joint field communications system will be developed between the three National Forests and Yellowstone National Park utilizing the existing radio network.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

5. Research

a. Current Situation

Over the years a number of research projects and studies have been conducted within or immediately adjacent to the Wilderness. The Forest Service has conducted studies, such as the High Absaroka Sheep Range study, to determine the effect of domestic sheep grazing in the Absaroka Mountains. Other studies such as the Beartooth Grayling and Lake Inventory Study were conducted under a cooperative agreement with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

The Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team has and will continue to do research on grizzly bears in the A-B Wilderness.

Other research is being conducted by the universities independent of the Forest Service.

b. Assumptions

(1) Universities and colleges will continue to submit requests to conduct research projects within the Wilderness.

(2) The Forest Service will continue to have new research needs such as carrying capacity, ecosystem dynamics and people behavior patterns.

c. Management Objectives

(1) Approve research projects within the Wilderness where the Wilderness is essential to the results of the research.

(2) Approve research projects that will aid in the determination of user carrying capacity. Also approve projects that will help determine natural processes that govern plant and animal communities.

(3) Where possible, utilize wilderness guards, college interns, and volunteers to monitor visitor use information.

(4) Encourage grizzly bear research that will further define essential habitat and describe habitat requirements. These studies could improve coordination between the grizzly and grazing, transportation systems, recreation uses, etc.

e. Management Direction

(1) A research needs list inviting reputable research programs will be developed by priority of need. This list will be submitted to the Regional Research Coordinator in Missoula.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

(2) All research conducted in the A-B Wilderness will be handled under a special use permit or agreement. A formal plan will describe the purpose, method, location, and duration of the proposed research and the anticipated publication of results.

(Responsibility - Regional Forester.)

(3) A list of studies being conducted or completed will be maintained at the Gallatin and Custer National Forest Supervisor's offices.

(Responsibility - Forest Supervisors.)

APPENDIXES

- Appendix A - Lakes Stocked in Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness
- Appendix B - Permitted Outfitter & Guide Operations
- Appendix C - Structural Range Improvements
- Appendix D - Special Uses (cabins and unpatented mining claim)
- Appendix E - Private Land within Wilderness
- * Appendix F - Sign Plan has not been included because of it's length.
Copies are available at the districts for review.
- Appendix G - Gallatin National Forest Special Camping Limit Restrictions
- Appendix H - Chief's Memo, 3/19/79, on Mineral Leases, Permits, and Licenses
- Appendix I - Corral & Hitchrack Specifications
- Appendix J - Transfer of Outfitter Operations
- Appendix K - Transportation Plan
- Appendix L - Guidelines for Grizzly Bear Management in the Greater Yellowstone Area - Situation #1, Essential Habitat

LAKES STOCKED IN ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS

APPENDIX A

Drainage, Lake and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre ^{1/}	Date Planted
Rock Creek						6,155	CT				Summer 79
Glacier (9)	10	T9S, R18E, 29, 30, 31, 32	7980	9,812	90.5	7,600 9,048 9,000	CT CT CT Mc	29.2 34.8 34.6	84 100 100	.32 .38 .38	9/11/53 7/26/71 / /78
Triangle (10)	10	T9S, R18E, 30D	9489	9,830	7.9	20,070 790-1,000	CT CT Mc	7.96 3.03	262 100	1.0 .38	8/1/69 8/17/77
Mtn Goat (12)	10	T9S, R18E, 30 BAC	8739	9,985	8.2	1,500 310	CT CT Mc	5.8 1.19	242 50	.93 .19	8/1/69 8/10/76
Mtn Sheep (11)	10	T9S, R18E, 30 BA	8740	10,000	10.8	2,430 1,620	CT CT Mc	9.34 6.23	225 150	.86 .58	8/1/69 8/10/76
Moon (15)	10	T9S, R18E, 17, 20	8708	10,400	78.5	4,700 26,400 10,000 5,230 10,000	CT CT CT CT CT Mc	18.0 101.5 38.4 20.1 38.5	60 336 127 67 127	.23 1.29 .49 .26 .49	9/11/53 8/29/55 8/1/69 8/9/72 8/10/75
Hellroaring #2 (18)	10	T9S, R18E, 15B	7461	10,160	32.8	2,000 6,123 1,650	CT CTY CT Mc	7.7 23.6 6.3	61 186 50	.23 .72 .19	8/4/67 7/29/71 8/17/77
Lost (32)	10	T8S, R18E, 33, 34	8512	8,520	8.0	4,830 4,956 5,000 1,003 1,500	CT CT CT CT CT	18.6 19.1 19.2 3.9 5.8	604 620 625 125 188	2.3 2.4 2.4 .48 .73	8/4/60 8/21/61 8/2/65 7/29/71 8/10/75
Black Canyon (33)	10	T9S, R18E, 5, 8	7280	9,280	69.2	4,000 7,000 8,240 8,060	CT CT CT Mc	15.4 26.9 31.0	58 101 116	.22 .24 .45	8/4/67 8/27/70 Summer 79 8/10/75
First Rock (35)	10	T8S, R18E, 31	7868	8,870	14.9	4,700	CT	18.1	315	1.21	9/11/53
Throop (37)	10	T9S, R17E, 2	9450	9,690	8.5	15,000	Gr		764		7/20/55
Upper Basin (42)	10	T8S, R19E, 7	7224	8,960	6.7	3,325 3,000	CT CT	12.2 1.15	496 448	1.9 .17	7/11/53 8/10/58

^{1/} If weights were not computed on hatchery records, the value used was for 2.5 inch fish or 260 fish/pound

Drainage, Lake and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre	Date Planted
<u>Rock Creek - Cont'd</u>											
Silt Lakes (53-35)	10	T8S, R17E, 26CCD	9182	9,820	8.2	450	CT Mc	1.73	2nd Lake	.21	8/10/78
KooKoo (58)	10	T8S, R17E, 23AA	8310	10,200	6.1	1,760	CTY	6.8	289	1.11	8/9/72
Triangle (60)	10	T8S, R17E, 23A	9487	10,440	6.3	660	CTY	2.5	105	.40	8/5/71
						630	CT Mc	2.4	100	.40	8/17/77
Bowback (65)	10	T8S, R17E, 23BA	7312	10,380	6.4	1,540	CT	5.9	241	.92	8/27/68
						1,625	CTY	4.3	176	.67	8/12/71
Marker (62)	10	T8S, R17E, 23CB	9576	10,870	15.5	3,080	CTY	11.8	199	.76	8/9/72
						2,000	CT Mc	7.7	129	.50	/ /78
Dude (67)	10	T8S, R17E, 13, 14	7700	10,180	12.2	1,000	CT	3.8	82	.31	8/4/67
						2,080	CT	8.0-9.6	170	.66-.79	
<u>Slough Creek</u>						15,200	CT Mc	58.5	884	3.4	8/16/72 Sample
Lake Abundance (1)	49	T8S, R14E, 32	7112	8,400	17.2	5,002	CT Mc	19.2	291	1.1	7/15/70 1974
						1,000	CT Mc	3.9	58	.23	8/17/77 1976
Horseshoe (2)	49	T8S, R13E, 10, 15	8134	9,180	5.0	1,300	CT Mc	5.0	260	1.0	8/10/76
<u>Stillwater River</u>											
Lake Wilderness (2)	32	T6S, R15E, 26, 27	9772	9,481	30.0	540	CT Mc	2.1	18	.07	8/10/76
Wood Lake (3)	32	T6S, R15E, 26C	9799	9,690	11.9	1,200	CT Mc	4.6	101	.38	8/10/76
Anvil (36)	49	T8S, R14E, 26,	7163	9,440	10.1	1,000	YCT	3.8	99	.38	7/26/67
						2,080	YCT	8.0	206	.79	7/23/68
						1,000	CT Mc	3.9	99	.38	8/17/77
Beauty (34)	49	T8S, R14E, 27DBB	7243	9,200	5.9	1,000	CT	3.9	169	.66	7/26/67
						2,080	CT	8.0	353	.14	7/23/68
Courthouse (21)	49	T8S, R14E, 23B	7540	10,000	18.8	1,560	CT	6.0	83	.32	7/26/71
						4,536	CT	17.4	241	.93	7/30/71
						1,180	CT				Summer 79
Sourdough (24)	49	T8S, R14E, 22DC	9330	9,520	2.6	1,000	YCT	3.9	385	1.5	7/26/67
Spider (26)	49	T8S, R14E, 22DA	9335	9,750	6.3	1,000	YCT	3.9	159	.62	8/27/70
Wrong (20)	49	T8S, R14E, 15A	9831	9,000	20.6	2,500	YCT	9.6	121	.47	8/27/70
						3,100	CT				Summer 79

Drainage, Lake, and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre	Date Planted
<u>Stillwater River - Cont'd</u>											
Tumble (100)	38-40	T6S, R14E, 6B	9510	9,080	33.7	5,074 5,000	YCT CT Mc	19.5 19.2	151 148	.58 .57	8/1/68 8/17/77
Picket Pin (105)	40	T5S, R14E, 6AC	8880	8,825	5.3	1,092 500	YCT CT	4.2	206	.79	7/16/69 Summer 79
Picket Pin (104)	40	T5S, R14E, 6CA	8881	9,025	5.0	1,040	YCT	4.0	208	.80	7/26/71
Martes (65)	40	T7S, R13E, 2, 3	8590	9,150	12.5	3,060 1,750	YCT CT	11.8	245	.94	8/1/69 Summer 79
Aufwuchs (54)	40	T7S, R13E, 13,24	7193	8,895	30.0	7,020	YCT	27	234	.90	8/1/69
Sunken Rock (64)	40	T7S, R13E, 30C	9590	9,250	14.7	4,050	YCT	15.6	276	1.06	8/1/69
Mouse (55)	40	T7S, R13E, 22AC	9545	9,650	6.0	582	YCT	2.2	97	.37	8/25/70
Lightning (102)	40	T7S, R13E, 2	8372	9,340	34.2	10,310	GT		301		9/26/56
Ketchum (97a)	32	T5S, R15E, 9	8792	5,466	1.9	907 900 1,056 910	Rb Rb Rb Rb		477 474 556 479		7/10/55 5/20/56 6/24/56 7/7/57
Jay (93)	40	T6S, R13E, 14D	8155	9,600	23.7	2,380	CT Mc	8.8	97	.37	8/17/77
Cataract (8)	32	T6S, R15E, 29	7446	8,751	9.7	1,000	CT Mc	2.8	93	.39	8/17/77
<u>Rosebud Creek</u>											
Lake at Falls (12)	10	T8S, R17E, 13, 14, 23, 24	8330	8,100	46.8	6,400	GT	24.6	137	.52	8/29/55
Big Park (19)	10	T8S, R16E, 14	7252	8,276	7.8	1,600	GT	6.1	205	.78	8/29/55
Dewey (23)	10	T8S, R16E, 21, 28	7686	9,340	33.0	4,888 10,010	GT CT	18.5 38.5	145 303	.56 1.17	8/29/55 7/24/68
Snowbank (24)	10	T8S, R16E, 28	9310	10,200	6.9	16,000	GT	61.5	2319	8.9	9/25/55
Fossil (25)	10	T8S, R16E, 29, 31, 32	7924	9,900	168.8	11,000 10,115	CT CT	42.3 38.9	65 60	.25 .23	7/29/67 9/25/70
						5,180 12,000	CT CT	19.9 65.4	31 101	.12 .25	8/4/72 7/77
Cairn (31)	10-49	T8S, R16E, 17, 18	7392	10,186	110.4	4,800 10,010	GT CT	18.5 38.5	43 91	.17 .34	8/29/55 9/24/68

Drainage, Lake, and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre	Date Planted
<u>Rosebud Creek - Cont'd</u>											
Medicine (33)	10	T8S, R16E, 20, 21	8638	9,906	30.3	6,400 10,200 4,000	GT CT CT Mc	24.6 39.2 15.4	211 337 132	.81 1.29 .51	8/29/55 8/4/71 / /78
Echo (37)	10	T8S, R16E, 15, 16	7818	8,486	21.9	7,056	CT	27.1	322	1.24	7/30/71
Lower Arch (41)	10	T8S, R16E, 28A	7170	9,580	24.3	6,240	CT	24.	257	.99	7/26/71
Upper Arch (42)	10	T8S, R16E, 3	9622	10,120	46.9	12,014	CT	46.2	256	.99	8/2/71
Lost (45)	10-32	T7S, R16E, 25 T7S, R17E, 30	8510	9,160	3.5	4,830 1,475	CT CT	18.6 5.68	1380 421	5.31 1.62	8/4/60 7/29/71
Phantom (47)	32	T7S, R16E, 26, 27	8876	9,320	19.5	50,000	Gr				
Arch (43)	10	T7S, R16E, 34, 35	8530	10,120	6.5	650	CT Mc	2.5	100	.39	8/17/77
Froze to Death (48)	32	T7S, R16E, 27, 34	7960	10,156	74.5	10,000	CT Mc	38.5	154	.52	
Turgulse (49)	32	T7S, R16E, 32, 33	9513	10,206	82.9	10,000	CT Mc	38.5	121	.52	/ /78
Upper Snow (5)	10	T8S, R17E, 9B	9296	9,265	10.4	2,500	Rb		240		/ /78
<u>West Rosebud</u>											
Princess (6)	32	T7S, R15E, 25B	8932	9,080	25.0	5,400	Gr				7/6/56
Island (14)	32	T7S, R15E, 13, 14, 15	8162	7,717	144.0	25,440 42,240 24,990 4,934	Rb Rb Rb Rb				6/9/47 6/4/48 6/14/49 6/30/50
Silver (15)	32	T7S, R15E, 22	9184	7,820	72.6	25,440 33,792 28,560	Rb Rb Rb				6/9/47 6/9/48 6/14/49
Nugget (25)	32	T7S, R15E, 20C	8815	9,340	8.3	2,550	CTY	9.8	307	1.18	8/10/76
Ram (35)	32	T6S, R16E, 33BD	8968	9,580	14.4	2,000	CT Mc	7.7	139	.53	8/10/75
<u>Boulder River</u>											
Squeeze (5)	40	T6S, R13E, 19, 20	9544	9,535	7.0	2,068 1,750	CTY CT	8.0	295	1.14	8/25/70 Summer 79

Drainage, Lake, and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre	Date Planted
<u>Boulder River - Cont'd</u>											
Horseshoe (11)	40	T6S, R12E, 36	8134	9,490	12.5	291	CTY	1.11	23	.09	8/25/70
Diamond (12)	40	T6S, R12E, 36A	9542	9,625	9.0	291	CTY	1.11	32	.12	8/25/70
Burnt Gulch (26)	40	T7S, R13E, 5, 6, 7, 8	7395	9,040	9.1	4,074	CTY	15.7	448	1.73	8/25/70
Lake Raymond (27)	40	T7S, R13E, 6 T6S, R13E, 31	9541	9,630	9.2	582	CTY	2.23	63	.03	8/25/70
Lake Kathleen (28)	40	T7S, R12E, 11, 12	8218	7,590	1.9	590	CTY	2.27	311	1.19	7/29/71
						582	CTY	2.23	306	1.17	8/25/70
Blue (31)	40	T7S, R12E, 27	7308	9,460	10.2	1,100	CTY	4.2	108	.41	8/5/71
						990	CTY	3.8	97	.37	9/11/68
						2,000	CTY	7.7	196	.75	9/6/65
						1,000	CTY	3.8	98	.72	8/17/77
Bridge (36)	49	T6S, R11E, 34	7330	9,585	13.9	2,068	CTY	8.0	149	.58	8/25/70
						2,050	CT Mc	8.0	147	.58	8/17/77
Bramble Creek (39)	49	T5S, R12E, 28DC	7315	8,775	3.3	3,000	CT	11.5		3.5	8/2/65
						615					Summer 79
Speculator (45)	49	T5S, R11E, 27AC	9333	9,449	9.7	2,425	CTY	9.33	250	.96	8/10/76
West Boulder (75)	49	T5S, R11E, 27B	9730	9,628	13.0	5,000	GT		385		9/10/50
						1,950	CT				Summer 79
Kaufman (76)	49	T5S, R11E, 21	7840	8,942	39.7	9,500	CTY	36.5	239	.92	8/25 & 9/16 1970
						3,870	CT Mc	14.9	97	.38	8/17/77
						11,625	CTY	44.7	293	1.13	9/25/70
Alpine (83)	49	T4S, R11E, 30	7143	8,680	8.0	2,563	CTY	9.9	320	1.24	8/17/72
Blacktail (91)	49	T3S, R10E, 36	7294	8,700	4.6	575	CTY	2.2	125	.48	8/10/76
Narrow Escape (4)	40	T6S, R13E, 19	8770	9,340	11.2	1,100	CT Mc	4.2	98	.38	8/17/77
Elk (35)	49	T7S, R11E, 14	7757	9,580	9.2	920	CT Mc	3.6	100	.39	8/17/77
Unnamed (Squeeze) (15)	40	T6S, R13E, 30	9340	9,690	5.9	600	CT Mc	2.3	102	.39	/ /78-Summer 79
Great Falls Creek (53)	49	T5S, R11E, 1C	None	9,542	12.8	1,300	Rb		102		/ /78

Drainage, Lake, and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre	Date Planted
<u>Clarks Fork</u>											
Ovis (11)	49	T9S, R15E, 6	8848	9,600	8.6	500	CT	1.97	58	.22	8/27/70
						215	CT Mc	.83		.09	8/10/76
						645	CT				Summer 79
Schoolmarm (5)	49	T9S, R15E, 7BA	9660	9,520	3.0	450	CT Mc	1.73	150	.58	8/17/77
Star (14)	49	T8S, R15E, 31AC	9338	9,646	7.9	5,575	Rb		706		8/3/59
						4,060	CT	15.4	514	1.94	10/14/64
						1,000	CT	3.84	127	.49	8/27/70
						790	CT Mc	3.03	100	.38	8/10/76
Swamp (17)	49	T9S, R15E, 8	9385	8,940	10.4	1,000	CT	3.8	96	.37	7/26/67
						1,000	CT	3.8	96	.37	8/27/70
Zimmer (28)	49	T8S, R15E, 20CA	9842	10,140	26.0	?	CT				
						4,550	CT Mc	17.5	175	.67	8/10/76
Lower Aero (29)	49	T8S, R15E, 27, 28	8526	9,995	189.9	2,110	CT	8.12	11	.04	8/5/59
Upper Aero (31)	49	T8S, R15E, 14, 15, 20, 23	9618	10,140	291.8	2,110	CT	8.12	7	.03	8/5/59
						30,100	CT	115.8	103	.40	8/2/69
						29,180	CT Mc	112.3	100	.38	8/10/76
Leaky Raft (33a)	49	T8S, R15E, 220A	8368	10,180	8.5	425	CT Mc	1.63	50	.19	8/10/76
Sky Top #2 (39)	49	T8S, R15E, 13, 14	9213	10,450	45.2	50,000	Gr	197.3		4.25	7/21/55
Surprise (54)	49	T8S, R15E, 35CA	9582	9,860	7.1	1,300	CT	5.0	183	.70	7/23/68
						1,700	CT Mc	6.5	99	.97	8/17/77
Aquarius (63)	49	T9S, R15E, 12C	7168	9,180	11.6	20,000	Gr	76.9		6.62	7/20/55
						3,000	CT	11.6	259	1.	7/28/67
						2,000	CT	7.7	172	.67	8/27/70
						600	CT Mc	2.3	52	.20	8/17/77
Margaret (66)	49	T9S, R15E, 26	8582	8,100	3.9	1,760	CT	6.8	451	1.74	8/27/55
						1,320	CT	5.0	338	1.28	8/4/72
						1,600	CT Mc	6.2	410	1.59	/ / 78
Rock Island (73)	49	T9S, R15E, 25, 26	9030	8,166	137.0	18,000	CT	69.2	131	.51	10/11/65
						5,400	CT	2.1	4	.02	9/21/66
						22,100	CT	85.0	161	.67	8/23/66
						11,000	CT	42.3	80	.31	7/29/67
						21,115	CT	8.12	154	.59	7/24/68
						15,000	CT	51.7	109	.47	8/27/70
						10,560	CT	40.8	77	.30	8/8/72
						5,400	CT	20.8	39	.15	8/28/74

Drainage, Lake, and Code Number	Co.	Location	Code	Elevation	Area	No. of Fish	Sub Species	Pounds	No./Acre	Lbs/Acre	Date Planted
<u>Clarks Fork - Cont'd</u>											
eo (79)	10	T9S, R16E, 6D	8370	9,300	8.5	3,120	CT	12.0	367	1.4	7/23/68
casso (84)	49	T8S, R15E, 36CD	8877	9,800	8.1	2,200	CT	8.5	272	1.04	8/4/71
uzel (92)	40	T9S, R16E, 5BB	8840	9,420	3.5	1,100 400	CT CT Mc	4.2 1.53	314 114	1.2 .43	8/5/71 8/17/77
Lake of the Clouds (93)	10	T9S, R16E, 5B	8338	9,680	23.6	2,360	CT Mc	9.07	100	.38	8/10/76
Lake of the Winds (100)	10	T9S, R16E, 4D	8344	9,910	40.7	10,052 4,000	GT CT Mc		247 98		9/26/56 8/17/77
Otter (103)	10	T9S, R16E, 10C	8834	9,620	61.1	456	Rb		7		1/17/56
ck Tree (104)	10	T9S, R16E, 10B	9033	9,820	18.1	2,510	CT	9.65	139	.53	7/23/68
Jorden (121)	10	T9S, R16E, 14	8204	9,625	36.0	2,110 4,000	CT CT	8.12 15.4	59 111	.23 .42	8/10/59 7/28/67
Anchor (124)	10	T9S, R16E, 11, 12	7148	10,045	12.0	1,044	CT	4.01	87	.33	8/10/66
Big Butte (125)	10	T9S, R16E, 12	7249	10,060	22.1	7,500	CT	28.9	339	1.3	7/30/68
Unnamed (138)	10	T9S, R16E, 1BD	7428	10,780	7.6	1,000	CT	3.85	?	.51	7/26/67
Cliff (146)	10	T9S, R16E, 20B	7462	8,550	18.4	10,000	GT	38.56		2.1	7/20/55
Flat Rock (190)	10	T9S, R17E, 419	7921	9,990	37.0	10,010 8,000	CT CT Mc	38.5 30.8	271 516	1.04 .83	7/23/68 / /78
ken (148)	10	T9S, R17E, 4A	7925	10,450	30.3	2,700	CT Mc	14.2	121	.46	8/17/77
Crystal (202)	10	T9S, R17E, 16B	7618	9,910	27.5	8,500 4,000	CT CT Mc	30.7 15.7	309 145	1.19 .55	8/1/68 / /78
Cloverleaf (215,216,223)	10	T9S, R17E, 22AB	7468	10,180	73.3 (Total)	3,000 18,282 11,443	CT CT Mc CT Mc	11.5 20.3 44.0	41 406	.16 .28 .60	7/29/67 9/8/75
Golden (236)	10	T9S, R17E, 23, 26, 27	7987	10,130	48.9	7,052	CT	27.1	144	.55	8/1/68
Jasper (237)	10	T9S, R17E, 23	8180	10,150	54.8	7,040 7,200	CT CT Mc	27.1 27.7	128 131	.49 .49	8/27/68 8/27/74
Albino (245)	10	T9S, R17E, 25BAC	7126	10,000	39.2	2,110 4,000 7,920 8,060 8,000	CT CT CT Mc CT Mc CT Mc	8.11 15.3 30.5 31.0 30.8	54 102 202 206 204	.21 .39 .78 .79	8/5/59 7/28/67 8/27/74 8/19/75

PERMITTED OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES OPERATING IN THE ABAROKA-BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS

APPENDIX B

	Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of Trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
1.	Jack Atcheson	Big Timber	Sheep hunting	1 Guest	5 Days	September	1	0	Head of Boulder River- Base
		Big Timber	Sheep Hunting	1 Guest	5 Days	September	1	0	Head of Boulder River- Base
2.	Balaz	Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	11 Days	September	1	0	Head of Clover Cr.-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	12 Days	Sept-Oct	1	0	Head of Silver Cr.-Spike Head of N. Fork Silver Cr.-Spike
3.	Brogan	Gardiner	Fishing	2 Guests	2-6 Days	August	1	8	Hellroaring Cr.-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	2 Guests	2-6 Days	August	1	8	Hellroaring Cr.-Base
4.	Clark	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	4 Days	August	1	12	Bull Creek - Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	5 Guests	5 Days	August	1	12	Bull Creek - Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	9 Guests	9 Days	September	1	24	Bull Creek - Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	5 Guests	10 Days	October	1	15	Bull Creek - Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	8 Guests	5 Days	July	1	5	Beaver Meadows - Spike
5.	Don Coutts	Beartooth	Hunting				1-2		Lake Fork or West Fork - Drop
6.	Craft	Gardiner	Hunting	3 Guests	8 Days	September	1	9	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	8 Days	September	1	6	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	3 Guests	6 Days	October	1	7	Bassett Cr.-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	6 Days	Oct-Nov	1	6	Bassett Cr.-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	6 Days	November	1	6	Bassett Cr.-Base
7.	Dinsdale	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	5 Days	September		13	Wolverine Creek-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	11 Days	September		13	Wolverine Creek - Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	11 Days	Sept-Oct		13	Lost Creek - Spike for 2 hunter Wolverine Creek - Base Lost Creek - Spike for 2 hunter
		Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	2 Days	October		10	Blind Bridger Creek-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	5 Guests	7 Days	October		10	Blind Bridger Creek-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	5 Guests	7 Days	Oct-Nov		10	Blind Bridger Creek-Base

Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
Dinsdale-Cont'd	Gardiner	Fishing	5 Guests	17 Days	August	1	10	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	5 Days	August	1	11	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner Big Timber	Fishing	4 Guests	6 Days	Aug-Sept	1	9	Independence to Buffalo Cr to Slough Cr. to Daisy Pass
8. Duffy	Gardiner	Hunting	3 Guests	7 Days	Oct-Nov	1	12	Hellroaring-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	3 Guests	7 Days	Oct-Nov	1	12	Hellroaring-Base
9. Flannigan	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	8 Days	July	1	16	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	9 Days	July-Aug	1	16	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	8 Days	August	1	16	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	8 Days	August	1	16	Slough Creek-Base
	Big Timber	Fishing	2 Guests	11 Days	Summer	1	3	West Chippy Lake-Base
	Big Timber	Fishing	2 Guests	10 Days	Summer	1	3	West Chippy Lake-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	11 Days	September	1	16	Slough Cr.-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	11 Days	September	1	16	Slough Cr.-Base
	Big Timber	Hunting	5 Guests	8 Days	October	1	6	Placer Basin-Base
	Beartooth	Hunting	3 Guests	3 Days	November	1	6	Breakneck Park-Spike
	Beartooth	Hunting	3 Guests	8 Days	Oct-Nov	1	5	Trout Cr.-Spike
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	10 Days	September	1	18	Slough Cr.-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1	18	Slough Cr.-Base
10. Gaustad	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	10 Days	October	1	18	Slough Cr.-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	10 Days	September	1	6	Tucker Cr.-Spike
	Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	10 Days	September	1	6	Anderson Mt.-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1	6	Anderson Mt.-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	11 Days	October	1	6	Anderson Mt.-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	3 Guests	3 Days	July	1	9	Slough Cr.-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	5 Guests	4 Days	July	1	15	Hellroaring-Base

Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of Trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
Gaustad - Cont'd	Gardiner	Fishing	7 Guests	5 Days	July	1	17	Buffalo Forks-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	5 Guests	5 Days	July	1	15	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	10 Guests	6 Days	July	1	20	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	2 Days	August	1	16	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	2 Days	August	1	16	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	2 Days	August	1	16	Hellroaring Cr.
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	4 Days	August	1	12	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	2 Days	August	1	12	Tucker Creek-Spike
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	3 Days	August	1	12	Slough Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	2 Days	August	1	12	Lake Creek
11. Holman	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	9 Days	July	1	9	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	10 Days	July-Aug	1	8	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	10 Days	August	1	8	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	10 Days	August	1	8	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	10 Days	Aug-Sept	1	8	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	14 Days	September	1	24	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1	18	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	10 Days	October	1	18	Buffalo Fork-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	11 Days	October	1	12	Buffalo Fork-Base
12. Huth	Gardiner	Fishing	3 Guests	5 Days	June-July	1		Rock Is.-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	5 Guests	5 Days	July	1	Horses will be held and fed	Rock Is.-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	2 Guests	6 Days	July	1		Copeland Lake-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	5 Days	July-Aug	1		Copeland Lake-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	5 Days	August	1		Copeland Lake-Base
	Gardiner	Fishing	2 Guests	10 Days	August	1		Jorden Lake-Drop

	Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of Trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
	Huth - Contd	Gardiner	Fishing	2 Guests	7 Days	August	1	Horses will be held & fed	Farley Lake-Drop
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	11 Days	September	1		Copeland-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1		Copeland-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	October	1		Copeland-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	11 Days	September	1		Tiel Lake-Spike
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	October	1		Tiel Lake-Spike
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	5 Days	September	1		Rock Is. Lake-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1		Rock Is. Lake-Base
13.	Robert Jarret	Big Timber	Sighseeing	4 Guests	5 Days	Summer	1	0	N. Fork of Hawley Cr.-Base
		Big Timber	Sightseeing	4 Guests	5 Days	Summer	1	5	Meatrack-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	3 Guests	9 Days	September	1	12	Lower Brundage-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	3 Guests	9 Days	September	1	12	Slide Lake-Spike (2 Guests)
		Big Timber	Hunting	5 Guests	5 Days	November	1	5	Meatrack-Base
14.	Wayne Jarrett	Big Timber	Fishing	4 Guests	7 Days	September	1	13	Falls Creek (Base)
		Big Timber	Hunting	2 Guests	11 Days	November	1	0	Lost Lakes-Drop
		Big Timber	Hunting	4 Guests	9 Days	October	1	0	Green Basin
		Big Timber	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	October	1	14	Falls Creek (Base)
		Big Timber	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	November	1	14	Falls Creek (Base)
15.	Johnson	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	September	1	12	Specimen-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1	6	Cottonwood-Spike
		Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	11 Days	October	1	6	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	October	1	12	Hellroaring-Base
16.	James Langston Beartooth Dude Ranch	Beartooth	Sighseeing	15-20 Guests	1 Day	Summer	50	15-20	Stillwater
		Beartooth	Hunting			Fall	..		Lake of the Woods
		Beartooth	Fishing						Lake Plateau

	Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of Trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
17.	Sandra McCune	Big Timber	Fishing	4 Guests	3 Days	June	1	8	W. Boulder (4 Mile Cr.) (Base)
		Big Timber	Fishing	4 Guests	6 Days	July	1	9	Davis Creek (Base)
		Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	7 Days	July	1	11	Hellroaring-Buffalo Fork-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	5 Guests	8 Days	July-Aug	1	11	Slough Creek
		Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	15 Days	August	1	15	Rainbow Lake-Slough Cr.-
		Big Timber							Buffalo Fk-Hellroaring-W. Boulder
		Gardiner	Hunting	Setting Camp	9 Days	September	1	25	Buffalo Fork-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	21 Days	Sept-Oct	1	18	Buffalo Fk (Base)-Grassy Cr-Poacherts-Bull Cr. (Spike)
		Big Timber	Hunting	6 Guests	20 Days	Oct-Nov	1	12	Davis Cr.-(Bear Wallow) (Base)
		Gardiner Big Timber	Hunting	2 Guests	12 Days	Oct-Nov	1	5	W. Boulder (4 Mile) (Base)
18.	John Mount Stillwater Valley Ranch	Beartooth	Fishing	3-5 Guests		July-Aug	8-10		Lake Plateau
19.	Duane Neal	Gardiner	Fishing	12 Guests	7 Days	July	1	22	Grizzly Creek-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	12 Guests	7 Days	July	1	22	Grizzly Creek-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	12 Guests	6 Days	July	1	12	Grizzly Creek-Base
		Livingston Gardiner	Fishing	15 Guests	10 Days	July-Aug	1	35	Progressive Travel-Mill Creek to Cooke City
		Livingston Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	10 Days	August	1	35	Progressive Travel-Cooke City to Mill Creek
		Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	5 Days	July-Aug	1	9	Grizzly Creek-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	9 Guests	8 Days	August	1	20	Grizzly Creek (4 Nites), W. Fork (2), E. Fork (1)
		Big Timber	Grazing	---	2 Days	Aug-Sept	1	20	Grazing one day E. Boulder, Tie 2 nites at Box Canyon
		Big Timber Beartooth	Fishing	10 Guests	9 Days	September	1	25	Box Canyon to Pentad Lake area-2 nites, Pinchot Cr-4 nites

Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of Trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
Duane Neal	Big Timber	Fishing	6 Guests	6 Days	September	1	12	Rainbow Lake-2 Nites-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	11 Days	September	1	22	Grizzly Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1	22	Grizzly Creek-Base
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	8 Days	October	1	0	Barb Canyon
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	7 Days	Oct-Nov	1	0	Barb Canyon
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	7 Days	November	1	0	Barb Canyon
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	7 Days	November	1	0	Barb Canyon
	Gardiner	Hunting	6 Guests	7 Days	November	1	0	Barb Canyon
	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	8 Days	October	1	0	Upper Barb Canyon
	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	8 Days	October	1	0	Bear Creek
	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	7 Days	Oct-Nov	1	0	Mist Creek
	Gardiner	Hunting	7 Guests	3 Days	Oct-Nov	1	17	Horseshoe Basin
20. Florence Paulson	Beartooth	Day trips		1 Day				Lake Fork and West Fork of Rock Cr.
	Beartooth	Camping		Overnight				Timberline Lake
	Beartooth	Drop Camps-drop off camps at parties' destination						
21. Chuck Reid	Big Timber	Fishing	4 Guests	17 Days	July	1	14	Trapper Cr (Base-2 nites Kaufman, Hayse, Culver, Mt Cowen, Bl. Tail, McNight, Silver
	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	September	1		Hellroaring (Drop)
	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	10 Days	September	1	12	Hellroaring (Base)
	Big Timber	Hunting	2 Guests	4 Days	November	1	Feed	Blacktail-Davis Cr.(Spike)
	Gardiner	Hunting	2 Guests	8 Days	October	1	--	Tincan Basin-Base
22. Rigler	Gardiner	Hunting	4 Guests	85 Days	Sept-Nov	1	6	Cedar Creek (Second Cr.) (Base)

	Name of Outfitter	District	Type of Use	Size of Group	Length of Stay	Season of Use	Number of Trips	No. of Horses	Location of Use-Type of Camp
23.	Russell	Gardiner	Fishing	8 Guests	5 Days	August	1	5	Jardine-Pine Cr-Fawn Lake- Charlie White-Knox-Fish
		Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	10 Days	September	1	16	Beaver Creek (Base)-Coyote Creek (Spike)
		Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	10 Days	Sept-Oct	1	16	Beaver Cr (Base)-Coyote Cr (Spike)
		Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	10 Days	October	1	16	Beaver Creek (Base)-Coyote Creek (Spike)
24.	Edward Schilling	Big Timber	Fishing	4 Guests	7 Days	July	1	9	Rainbow Lakes
25.	Sommer	Gardiner	Fishing	20 Guests	10 Days	August	1	0	Bob and Dick Lake Area
26.	Thompson	Gardiner	Fishing	4 Guests	7 Days	July	1	16	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	6 Guests	7 Days	July	1	16	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	10 Guests	7 Days	August	1	16	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Fishing	8 Guests	7 Days	August	1	16	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	12 Guests	10 Days	September	1	25	Hellroaring-Base
		Gardiner	Hunting	8 Guests	12 Dayw	October	1	0	Deer Creek
27.	Sierra Club	Gardiner Beartooth	Hiking	20 Guests	5 Days 3 Days	Aug-Sept	1	0	Chief Joseph C.G.-Upper Broadwater-Lady of the Lake area-Lake under Granite Peak Fossil-hike out
28.	Elk Creek Ranch	Gardiner		8 Guests	10 Days	July	1	0	
		Gardiner		8 Guests	10 Days	July-Aug	1	0	
		Gardiner		8 Guests	10 Days	August	1	0	
29.	Jim Stands	Livingston	Hunting	6 Guests	7 Days	Sept & Nov	4	0	Sixmile Creek

LIST OF STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Lost Creek C&H Allotment

South end fence	0-0213
Lost Lakes fence	0-0211
Upper Park fence	0-0212
Davis Creek fence	0-0209

West Boulder C&H Allotment

North end fence	0-0270
West Boulder fence	

Sage Creek C&H Allotment

East Fork Mill Cr. fence	
Trail #48 fence	

Slip and Slide C&H Allotment

Slip and Slide fence	0-3207
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Iron Mountain S&G Allotment

Bull Moose Cabin	
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LIST OF SPECIAL USES OTHER THAN OUTFITTER/GUIDES AND GRAZING

1. Charles Rasnick.

Permit to use motorized vehicles (snowmobile and motorcycle). This will occur along Bridge Creek in Sections 21 and 29 of T6S, R12E.

2. State of Montana, Water Board

Glacier Lake Dam and Reservoir plus a small building on dam for the gate valves controls.

Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, T9S, R18E.

160.32 acres in Montana and within A-B Wilderness, remaining 5.55 acres is in Wyoming.

3. Recreation Residences along Stillwater River.

a. Billings Cabin Club - Sec. 1, T6S, R14E.

b. William Nuesale - Sec. 12, T6S, R14E.

c. Dayton Cabin, the Anaconda Co., Sec. 12, T6S, R14E.

APPENDIX E

PRIVATE LAND

Land Description: T7S, R10E, Sec. 8
General Description: Passage Creek near Passage Falls
Homestead: #865, May 7, 1923
Acres: 52.15
Owner: Bessie Counts Hankins-homesteader. This land has since
been subdivided between 29 relatives.

Land Description: T5S, R11E, Sec. 28
General Description: South of Boulder Mt.
Patent Date:
Claim Name: Granite Mt. Lode
Acres: 38.75
Owner: John M. Daugherty

Land Description: T8S, R8E, Sec. 28
General Description: Basset Creek
Basset Creek Homestead
Acres: 114.55
Owner: Forbes Corporation

Land Description: T8S, R13E, Sec. 10 and 11
General Description: Horseshoe Mt.
Patent Date:
Claim Name: Gold Dollar
Acres: 17.17
Owner: June Philpott

Land Description: T8S, R13E, Sec. 31 and 32; T9S, R13E, Sec. 5,
6, 7, and 8.
General Description: Slough Creek
Acres: 414.49
Owner: Silver Tip Ranch Company

Land Description: T9S, R12E, Sec. 24
General Description: Slough Creek
Acres: 153.66
Owner: Silver Tip Ranch Company

Land Description: T9S, R9W, Sec. 11
General Description: Palmer Mt.
Patent Date:
Claim Name: Vanity Fair
Acres: 14.21
Owner: Bessie MacNelty Estate

Land Description: T9S, R9W, Sec. 11
General Description: Palmer Mt.
Patent Date:
Claim Name: Empire State
Acres: 19.02
Owner: Bessie MacNelty, Boarder, TX

Land Description: T9S, R9W, Sec. 14
General Description: Palmer Mt.
Patent Date:
Claim Name: Yale and McGinty
Acres: 38.33
Owner: David DePuy

Land Description: T8S, R14E, Sec. 34 and 35
General Description: Goose Creek
Patent Date:
Claim Name: MS 3992
Acres: 20.66
Owner: Unknown

Land Description: T8S, R15E, Sec. 18 and 19
General Description: Goose Lake
Patent Date:
Claim Name: MS 8105 Copper King
Acres: 20.64
Owner: Unknown

Land Description: T8S, R15E, Sec. 18 and 19
General Description: Goose Lake
Patent Date:
Claim Name: Little Goose MS 8103, 8104, and 8106
Acres: 53.67
Owner: Margaret Reed

Land Description: T9S, R15E, Sec. 8
General Description: Lady of the Lake
Patent Date:
Claim Name:
Acres: Approximately 20
Owner: Margaret Reed

APPENDIX G

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS Camping Limits Gallatin National Forest Region One

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50, the following acts are prohibited on all National Forest System lands within the Gallatin National Forest. These restrictions are in addition to those enumerated in Subpart A, Part 261, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations and become effective July 15, 1977, and will remain in effect until rescinded or revoked.

1. Camping in Developed Campgrounds or Concentrated Public Use Areas. Occupancy in any one campground by any individual(s) is limited to a period of fifteen (15) days. Occupancy by the same individual(s) may not occur again for a period of two weeks thereafter.

2. Camping Outside Developed Campgrounds or Concentrated Public Use Areas. Camping of any individual without a permit, is limited to not more than fifteen (15) days at any one site and it may not be occupied thereafter during the same calendar year. An individual(s) may not relocate within a distance of five (5) miles of the site that was just previously occupied.

3. Occupancy restrictions listed in Nos. 1 and 2 above apply also to camping equipment. Camping equipment may not remain in place longer than the designated time even if a different individual or group were to use the equipment. Camping equipment may not be left unoccupied for more than 24 hours.

These restrictions supersede that Public Notice dated

Done at Bozeman, Montana, this _____ day of _____, 19__.

JOHN T. DRAKE Forest Supervisor
Gallatin National Forest

Violation of this restriction is punishable by a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for six (6) months, or both. (16 USC 551)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICEREGION 1
MINERALS & GEOLOGY

MAR 23 1979

Secretary TO

Clerk

✓ Leasable

Locatable

Technical SUBJECT:

Geologist

Group Leader

Economet

Soils 70:

Social

Geologist

Archeologist

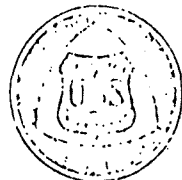
File

2820 Mineral Leases, Permits, and Licenses

MAR 19 1979

Reports for Oil and Gas Lease Applications C-14700,
C-14701, C-14704, C-14705, C-16592, C-18369, and C-23851

Regional Forester, R-2



Your letter of September 8, 1978, transmitted to us the mineral reports on these lease applications for our action.

Although the authority to make recommendations on leases in Wilderness is reserved to the Chief, we must depend on Regional and Forest personnel to provide sufficient information and analyses upon which to make appropriate decisions. Since the mineral reports on the subject applications do not include adequate supporting data and analyses, we are returning them for further evaluation.

We concur with the interpretations given in the August 24, 1978, letter to you from the BLM State Director that we may not make recommendations against oil and gas leasing solely on the basis of Wilderness or Roadless Area classifications. That is why the concepts of the superseded FSM 2824.43, 2825.43, and 2826.53 were not carried over into the recent FSM 2820 revision. The present direction on leasing in Wildernesses is given in 2822.14a and 2320.3(8).

There appears to be some confusion over the issue of mineral leasing in Wilderness. Some interpret the Forest Service Manual to mean that mineral leasing and development are contrary to Forest Service policy. It is obvious that Manual direction must be compatible with the law and regulations, and interpretations of the Manual must likewise not be contrary to a clear and basic concept of law. Therefore, when there is uncertainty regarding policy interpretations, return to a reading of the appropriate statute.

It is apparent from a reading of the Wilderness Act that Congress intended for mineral resources to be given strong consideration and to be balanced against wilderness protection. The Act is quite specific in providing for mineral leasing, exploration, and production--with reasonable precautions to protect the wilderness character of the land. Section 4(d)(3) states:

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as 'wilderness areas'; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for . . . explorations, drilling, and production, use of land for . . . facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing . . . operations, . . . and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed . . . in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production; as soon as they have served their purpose."
(Underlining added for emphasis.)

The intent is clear that wilderness classification alone shall not be justification for decisions against leasing, through 1983.

The section further states:

"Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands . . . designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purpose for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed." (Emphasis added.)

Therefore, while normal leasing and mineral activities are legally acceptable, we must give special attention to stipulations to minimize damage to the wilderness character.

In light of these requirements of the Act, we have prepared the following guidelines for your use in consideration of mineral lease applications in Wildernesses.

1. The Forest Supervisor's environmental analysis must specifically identify the type, quality, and location of critical surface resources--including wilderness character--in the area under application; and it must evaluate the impact that would likely result on such resources and values due to leasing, exploration, and production.

In evaluating the wilderness character, consideration should be given to its degree of uniqueness and fragility and the practicality of restoration after the anticipated actions under a lease.

In evaluating the impact of operations under a lease, consider the high degree of **control available to the Forest Service through special stipulations and approval of operating plans.**

The analysis must consider the potential value of the mineral resource and its importance to the regional and National economics. This may require Forest Service-Geological Survey cooperation.

2. Forward the EAR, or EIS, and a mineral report to this office showing alternatives available and your recommended alternative on the issuance of leases. **Even though you may recommend against leasing, you must suggest reasonable stipulations to protect and restore surface resources and values--including wilderness character--in the event this office makes a decision favorable to leasing.**

3. Although wilderness classification must be considered, it should not be your sole justification for a recommendation against leasing or for restrictive stipulations. On the other hand, wilderness character of a rare, valuable, or fragile nature may be justification for such recommendations if operations on a lease would necessarily and seriously damage such character, especially if such character could not be adequately restored following production.

4. You may recommend against leasing in Wilderness on grounds independent of the wilderness issue, as discussed in FSM 2822.46.

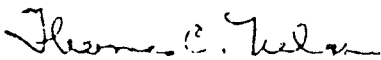
5. If the mineral resources under a Wilderness can practically be obtained by directional drilling from outside, by subsurface drainage, or by subsurface mining from adits outside the Wilderness, you may recommend leasing the land with a no-surface-occupancy stipulation. If the area under application is too large for that approach, you may recommend leasing with a stipulation limiting surface activities to **specific corridors for "areas of operations" from which directional drilling, drainage, or subsurface mining could obtain the mineral resources.**

6. You may recommend issuance of a lease with a stipulation that post lease plans of operation will be strictly evaluated by the Forest Service to assure that surface resources, including the wilderness character, are adequately protected, and that operations may be limited or denied if those resources cannot be adequately protected or restored.

The above guidelines are compatible with the Forest Service Manual. The pertinent section of FSM 2323.73 states:

"Authority to consent or give a favorable recommendation to lease in wilderness or primitive areas is reserved to the Chief. The Chief will **not normally** recommend or **approve** mineral leases or permits in wildernesses or primitive areas **unless directional drilling** or other methods can be used which will avoid any invasion of the surface."

This section defines the authority of the Chief, and policy regarding leasing decisions of the Chief. The Regional Foresters should not feel constrained by this section to anticipate a decision against leasing. Make your analyses and your recommendations to the Chief as directed in the above guidelines and according to the Wilderness Act. This office will take the responsibility for final Forest Service recommendations or approvals and their appropriateness under FSM 2320.3(8) and 2323.73.



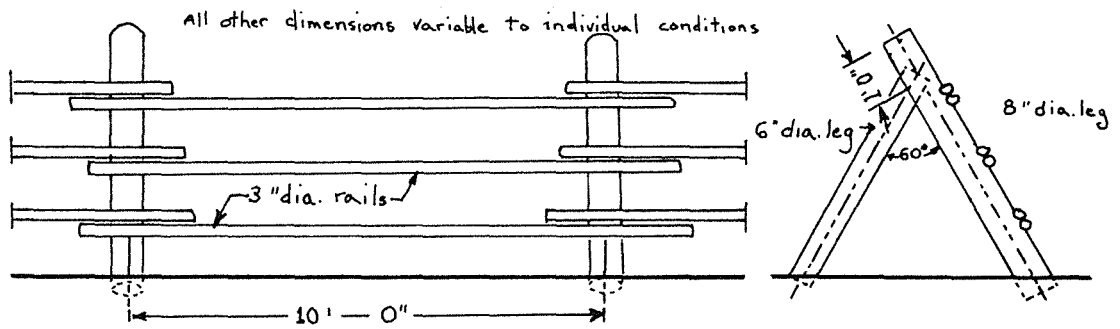
THOMAS C. NELSON
DEPUTY CHIEF

Enclosures

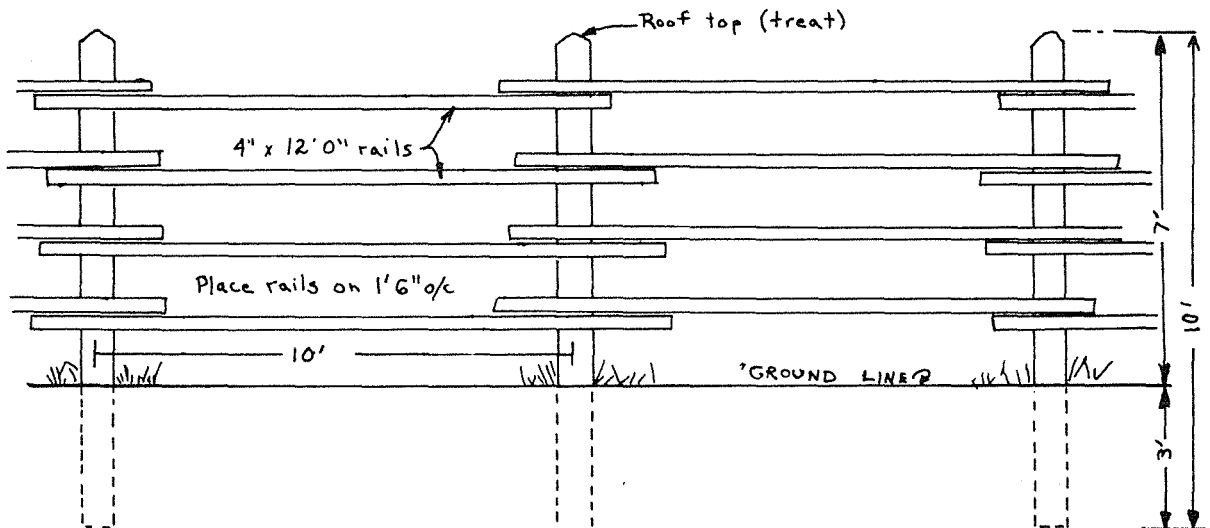
cc: RO's
Rn
Lands
OGC
Sid Gray (M&G)
cc RF

Appendix I

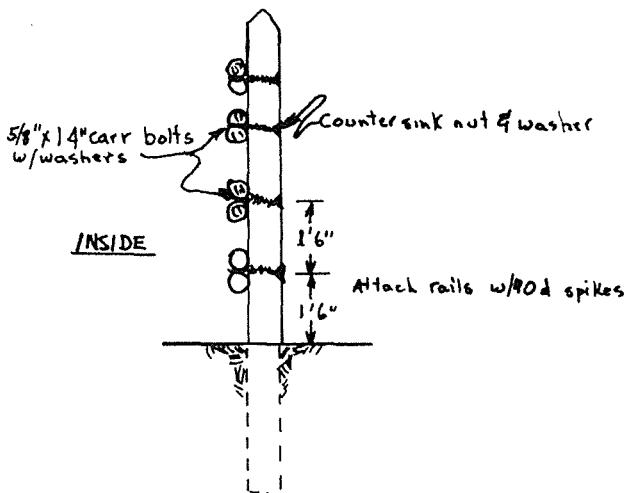
CORRAL & HITCH RACK SPECIFICATIONS



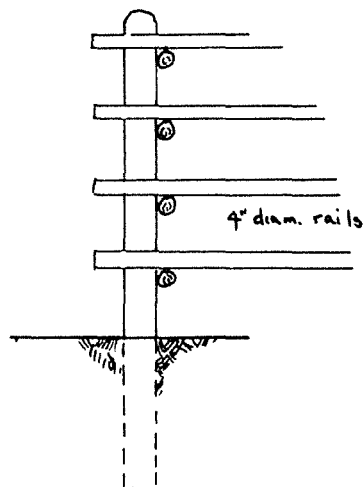
JACK-LEG FENCE
FSH 2316.21 Plate 21R~1



CORRAL PANEL (Inside)
FSH 2316.21 Plate 21H~3



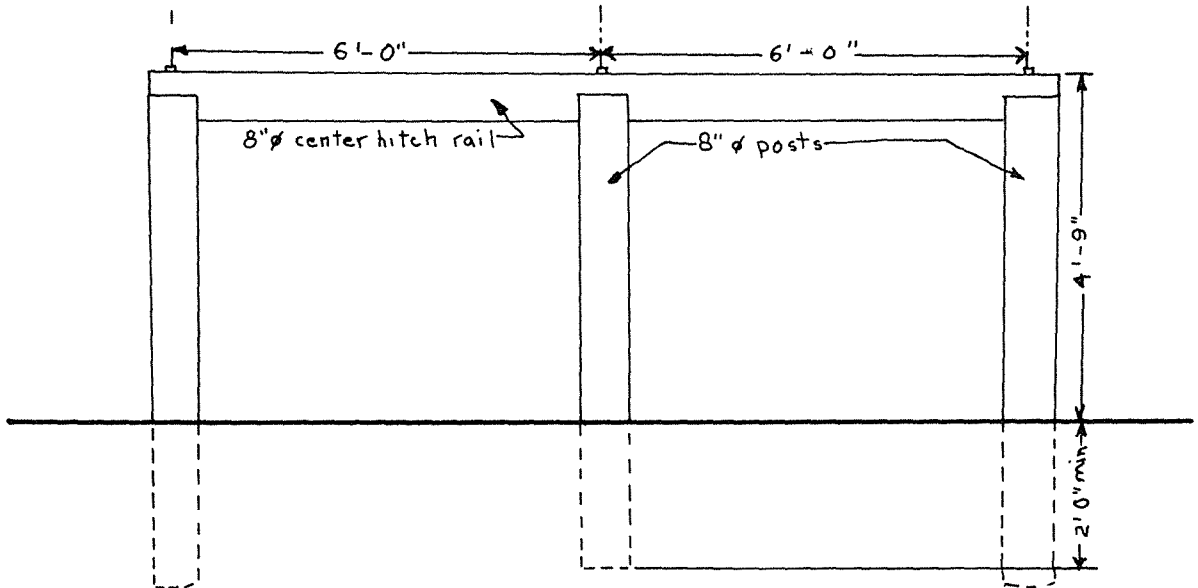
LINE POST DETAIL



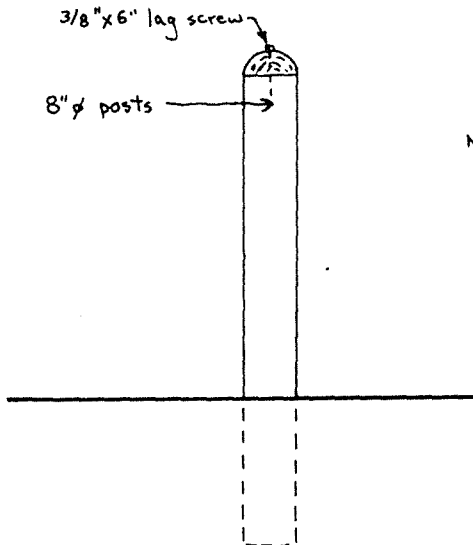
CORNER DETAIL

HITCH RACK

(FSH 2316.21 Plate 21 H-1)
modified design



SIDE VIEW



END VIEW

Note:
Hitch rack may be constructed with all rough sawn material.
Construct facility in multiples of 4 ft. per animal.
8" minimum post diameter.
Posts to be pentac treated to 6" above ground.

APPENDIX J

Issuance of Outfitter-Guide Permits FSM 2721.53 Supplement 54 Region One

Permit Administration. Except for circumstances beyond the control of the permittee, failure to operate during the permitted year may result in loss of priority consideration for obtaining a permit the following year. In such a situation, the permittee will be considered as a new applicant.

In issuing permits for new or vacant campsites, the following order of priority will be used as a guide:

- (1) An outfitter with a permit for a campsite in a congested area may have his permit changed to another available campsite.
- (2) Permittees with small operations may be allowed to expand if public needs warrant.
- (3) In considering new applicants, previous experience and reputation, adequacy of equipment, and general outfitter and guide qualifications will be weighed. This includes approval from the appropriate State agency.

A purchaser of an outfitter or guide business and equipment of a previous permittee will be given consideration for a special use permit if he applies. Dissolving of a partnership through the sale or exchange of property will not guarantee that a permit will be issued to the remaining partner or new owners.

I. Introduction

This transportation plan describes the transportation system for the A-B Wilderness; both what exists now and what is proposed for the future.

The roads to and trail system within are the primary means of dispersing users of the AB Wilderness. Stock driveways provide routes for domestic livestock to reach grazing allotments located within the Wilderness.

The outline, charts, and map that follow are used to visually and verbally display the components of the transportation system. Those components include:

- A. Objectives
- B. Traffic Generator Points
- C. Road System
- D. Trailheads
- E. Trail System
- F. Lands to be Acquired

II. Objectives for A-B Transportation Plan

Management objectives for transportation are included in Section B - Transportation System of the main document.

III. Traffic Generator Points

These are the towns and cities where the users begin their trip. For the A-B Wilderness, 80 percent of the use comes from local and Billings area users. In this plan, people from Abasarokee, Big Timber, Columbus, Cooke City, Gardiner, Livingston, Red Lodge, and Silvergate are considered local users.

The remaining use is by other Montanans and out-of-state people.

IV. Road System (Exhibit A, Map A)

Forest roads that lead to wilderness trailheads compose the road system. The existing road system is described on Chart A. Following is verbal clarification.

A. Forest roads are classified as one of the following three types (see column 2, Exhibit A for each road's classification):

1. Forest arterial roads. These provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standard are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than specific resource-management

service. They are usually developed and operated for long-term land-and-resource-management purposes and constant service. No arterial roads access this wilderness.

2. Forest collector roads. These serve smaller land areas and are usually connected to a forest arterial or public highway. They collect traffic from forest local roads or terminal facilities. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term multi-resource service needs, as well as travel efficiency. Forest collector roads may be operated for either constant or intermittent service, depending on land-use-and-resource-management objectives for the area served by the facility.

3. Forest local roads. These roads connect terminal facilities (FSM 7705.24) with forest collector or forest arterial roads, or public highways. The location and standard are usually determined by that required to serve a specific resource activity, rather than travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for either long- or short-term service. They may be for either constant or intermittent service. (Open during certain seasons or for certain uses only).

B. The season of use of each road is described in column 3.

C. Column Four describes the minimum standard of vehicle necessary to travel the road.

D. Column Five describes the present road condition.

V. Trailheads. Exhibit B describes the existing trailheads. Expansion of existing parking spaces is not discussed because the carrying capacity for the wilderness has not been determined. Proposed additional facilities are discussed. Trailhead location can be found on map A. The descriptions below clarify Exhibit B:

A. The trailhead identification number (as it corresponds to map A) and the trailhead name are given in column 1.

B. Column two identifies what facilities presently exist at the trailhead.

C. Column three identifies the number of vehicles that utilize existing trailheads on a typical use day and the number that utilize the trailhead on a high use day such as a holiday or weekend.

D. Column Four identifies the number of parking spaces presently available at the trailhead.

E. Column Five identifies the potential number of parking spaces that could be constructed.

F. Column Six lists the proposed facilities needed in conjunction with the existing and proposed uses.

VI. Trail System. Exhibit C describes the existing trail system. Trail locations can be found on map A.

A. Column One contains the trail number (which corresponds to the number on map A) and the trail name.

B. Column two describes the trail classification.

1. Mainline Trails. These trails are designed to serve large land area and facilitate travel with a large pack string or by foot. They provide through access connecting to other mainline trails or to trailheads.

2. Secondary Trails. These trails are designed to serve a smaller land area and facilitate travel by small pack string or by foot use. They may provide direct access or connect to a manway or mainline trail.

3. Manways. These trails are designed to serve foot use though saddle stock may use them. They provide direct access to an area where the trail terminates. These spur trails may be linked to mainline or secondary trails. They are not marked or maintained.

4. Stock Driveway. These trails are used to move sheep to allotments.

C. Column Three describes the amount of use the trail presently receives.

1. Light use is less than 30 users/season.

2. Moderate use is 30 to 300 users/season.

3. Heavy use is 300 to 1,500 users/season.

4. Extra heavy use is more than 1,500 users/season.

D. Column Four describes the type of use that occurs on the trail.

E. Column Five describes whether fords or bridges exist on the trail. See Map C for actual locations.

F. Column Six. Comments

VII. Lands to be acquired. To complete access needed to the A-B Wilderness additional road, trailhead and trail facilities are needed. Exhibit D describes the needs. Map A shows the location.

A. Column One gives the letter as it corresponds to Map A. It also gives the access name.

B. Column Two identifies whether a road presently exists.

C. Column Three identifies whether a legal right-of-way presently exists on the road.

D. Column Four identifies whether a trailhead facilities exist.

E. Column Five identifies whether the Forest Service has acquired land to locate trailhead facilities.

F. Column Six identifies whether a trail exists.

G. Column Seven identifies whether a legal right-of-way exists for the trail.

EXHIBIT A

Access Roads To Wilderness

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4				Col 5			Col 6				
Road No. and Name	Road Classification			Season of Use				Type of Vehicle Access			Road Condition		Comments	
	Arterial	Collector	Local	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	4WD	2WD	All Vehicle	Good	Maintenance Needed		Not Maintained
35 West Boulder River			X	X	X	X				X	X			
212 Main Boulder		X		X	X	X				X	X			County Maintenance
6639 Independence			X		X	X		X				X		County Maintenance
140 Picket Pin Mt-Dron Mt-Chrome Mt			X		X	X		X			X			Completed in FY-80 in conjunction with mining operation
846 W Fork Stillwater			X		X	X				X	X			
400 Stillwater			X	X	X	X	X			X	X			
1414 Benbow			X		X	X				X	X			
West Rosebud			X	X	X	X	X			X	X			
177 East Rosebud			X	X	X	X				X	X			
141 W Red Lodge Cr			X	X	X	X				X	X			
71 W Fork Rock Cr		X		X	X	X				X	X			
1476 Silver Run			X	X	X	X			X					Per Beartooth Face LMP
Lake Fork			X	X	X	X				X	X			
3004 Hellroaring Plateau			X		X	X			X		X			
421 Rock Creek			X	X	X	X			X			X		
3230 Goose Lake Rd			X		X	X		X					X	
6943 Lulu Pass Rd			X		X	X		X					X	
212 Daisy Pass/Lake Abundance			X		X	X		X					X	
493 Jardine		X		X	X	X	X			X	X			
Palmer Mt			X		X	X			X		X			
Bear Creek			X	X	X	X				X	X			
3243 Eagle Creek			X		X	X				X	X			
Little Trail Cr			X	X	X	X				X		X		
486 Mill Creek		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			
W Fork Mill Cr			X		X	X				X	X			
202 Pine Creek			X	X	X	X				X	X			
469 Deep Creek			X	X	X	X				X	X			

EXHIBIT B

Col 1 Trailhead Identification Number and Name	Col 2 Existing Facilities						Col 3 Present Use		Col 4	Col 5	Col 6 Proposed Additional Facilities			
	Water	Toilet	Stock Loading Ramp	Corrals	Campground (# of Units)	Bulletin Board	# of cars on Average Use Day	# of cars on High Use Day	Existing Parking Spaces	Potential Parking Spaces	Hitchrack and Stock Unload- ing Ramp	Corral	Bulletin Board	
													Primary	Secondary
1 W Boulder-Davis Cr	X	X	X		10 exist 12 unimpr. 8	X	5	20	30	30			X X	X
2 Falls Cr and Camp	X	X					0	0	1	2			X	X
3 Great Falls							2	5	2	4				X
4 Speculator							0	2	2	2				X
5 Fourmile		X					4	10	20	20			X	
12 Upsidedown	X	X			22		2	5	8	20				X
6 Bridge Creek							2	5	15	15	X	X	X	
7 Box Canyon		X	X				8	30	30	50				
8 Copper Creek		X	X				1	2	4	8				
9 Sheep Creek				X			2	2	8	16				
10 Independence				X			2	2	20	20				
11 Slough-Independence							2	6	10	10				X
13 Placer Basin							2	5	10	20	X			X
14 W Fork Stillwater							2	10	5	10				
15 Woodbine		X	X			X	13	40	60	60				
16 W Rosebud (Mystic)		X					18	50	40	40				X
17 Phantom							3	10	3	10			X	
18 E Rosebud	X	X	X		12	X	12	40	30	60				X
19 West Fork		X			Undeveloped	X	7	20	10	30				
20 Senia-E Rosebud							2	5	5	5				X
21 Timberline							2	13	10	20				X
22 Silver Run							1	2	3	5				X
23 Beartrack							1	3	3	15			X	
24 Lake Fork		X					15	35	30	40				X
25 Hellroaring							3	15	10	Unlimited				No horses
26 Glacier							5	30	8	30				
27 Clarks Fork Foot		X			5	X	35	63	55	55				
28 Clarks Fork Horse						X	2	5	15	30				
29 Fisher Creek						X	9	25	30-40	30-40				X
30 Goose Lake							1	3	2	7				X
31 Daisy Pass							1	4	5	10	X		X	
32 Lake Abundance							5	15	30	30				
33 Palmer Mountain							0	2	5	20	X		X	
34 Knox Lake							1	3	10	10	X			X
35 Bear Creek							0	3	4	5-10	X			X
36 Little Trail Creek							0	4	7	20				X
37 LaDuke		X			4-Day Use	X								
38 Joe Brown		X												X
39 W Fork Mill Creek			X				2-3	4-5	10-12	10-20				X
41 Colley Cr-Lambert Cr							1-2	3-4	4-5					X
40 Passage Cr-Wallace Cr			1/2 mi. down rd.				2-3	3-4	8-10	8-10	X			X
42 E Dam			X				2-3	5-7	20	20				X
43 E Fork Mill Creek	X						2-3	3-4	4-5	4-5	X			X
44 Pine Creek	X	X			24		3-4	6-8	6-8	6-8				X
45 S Fork Deep Creek							0	1	4-5	unlimited				X
46 Suce Creek							New Trailhead		8-10					X

EXHIBIT C

COL 1 Trail Number and Name	COL 2 Trail Construction Standard				COL 3 Existing Use Level				COL 4 Type of Use				COL 5		
	Mainline	Secondary	Manway	Stock Driveway	Light	Mod.	Heavy	Extra Heavy	Hiker/ Back Packer	Pack & Saddle Stock	Live- Stock	X-Country Ski-Snow Shoe	Bridges	Fords	Comments
37 Blacktail Creek			X				X		X	X					
38 Davis Creek		X					X		X	X					
41 West Boulder	X						X	X	X	X		X	1	3	Extra heavy use from trailhead to meadows.
143 West Fork		X			X				X	X					
18 Great Falls Creek		X					X		X	X				4	
19 Falls Creek		X			X				X					1	
21 Speculator		X			X				X					2	
22 Fourmile Creek		X					X		X	X				2	
Silver Lake Trail		X					X		X	X					
24 USGS		X					X		X	X					
23 Meatrack		X				X			X	X			1	1	
231 Trail Creek		X					X		X	X					
25 Bridge Creek		X					X		X	X					
15 Copper Creek				X		X			X	X	X				
127 Sheep Creek	X			X		X			X	X	X				
32 Independence	X						X		X	X				1	
104 Slough-Independence	X						X		X	X		X		2	
27 East Fork	X							X	X	X		X	1	1	
9 Stock Driveway				X							X				
128 Lake Columbine		X				X			X	X					
28 Rainbow Creek		X					X		X	X				2	
26 Upsidedown Creek		X					X		X	X					
211 Rainbow Lake		X					X		X	X					
20 Placer Basin		X							X	X				1	
90 W Fk Stillwater	X						X		X	X		X	2		
33 Trail Creek		X				X			X	X					
Lewis Creek			X						X	X					
23 Wounded Man	X						X		X	X					
43 Rainbow		X				X			X	X					
97 Pentad		X				X			X	X					
20 Rabbit Gulch			X		X										Need to be inventoried
98 Woodbine Falls		X						X	X	X					
24 Stillwater	X							X	X	X			4		
34 Horseshoe		X					X		X	X					
96 Horseshoe-Wounded Man			X				X		X	X					
51 Wilderness Lake		X	X		X				X						Secondary for first 2 miles
19 W Rosebud		X						X	X	X			1		
Huckleberry Creek			X						X						
49 Herein			X			X			X	X					
17 Phantom		X					X		X	X					
36 Granite (Froze to Death)			X						X						
15 E Rosebud	X							X	X	X			2		
Arch Creek			X		X				X						
13 E Bud		X					X		X	X					
Sylvan Lake		X					X		X	X					
Crow Lake			X				X		X	X					
14 W Red Lodge		X				X			X	X					
1 Lake Fork		X						X	X	X			3		
Lake Mary		X	X				X		X	X					Secondary to Lake Mary
Dude Lake			X		X				X						
Ship Lake			X		X				X						

[illegible]

EXHIBIT D

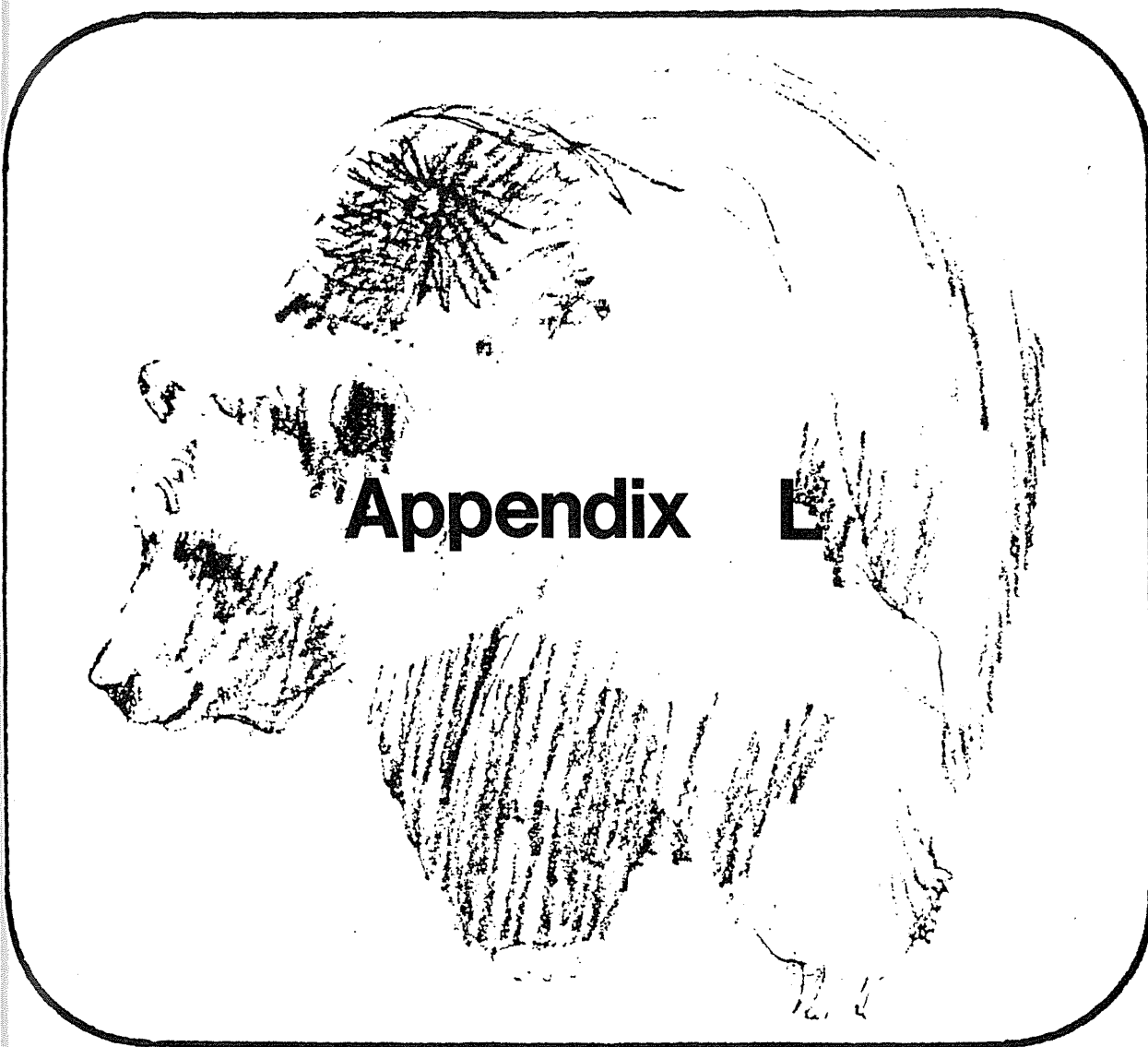
Lands to be Acquired

(X - Exists)
(0 - Does not Exist)

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7
Letter and Name	Existing Road	Existing Road R-O-W	Existing Trail Head	Existing Trail Head	Existing Trail	Existing Trail R-O-W
A Hawley Creek	X	X	X	Facility X FS acq.	R-O-W X	0
B Rabbit Gulch	X	Needs to be inventoried.			X	
C Stillwater Plateau	X	Needs to be inventoried.			X	
D Little Rocky Creek	0	X	0	X	X	X
E W. Red Lodge Creek	0	0	0	0	X	X
F Sixmile Creek	X	0	0	0	X	X
G Emigrant Creek	X	0	0	0	partially	0
H Elbow Creek	X	X	0	0	X	X
I Strawberry Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0
J Cascade Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0
K Mission Creek	X	0	0	X	X	X

Acquire one
access between
Pine Creek and
the East Fork
of Mill Creek

GUIDELINES FOR
MANAGEMENT INVOLVING
GRIZZLY BEARS IN THE
GREATER YELLOWSTONE
AREA...



BRIDGER-TETON
SHOSHONE
CUSTER
GALLATIN
TARGHEE

DECEMBER 1979

GRAND TETON
YELLOWSTONE

National Forests

National Parks

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

MANAGEMENT SITUATION: 1

MGMT. SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Wildlife Management	1. Maintain close contact with research organizations to assure that current research data are being used in resource planning and administration affecting grizzlies. NF, NP. 2. Complete a biological assessment (may use U.S. Forest Service (1977) procedures) of existing or proposed land uses (under the Recreation, Range, Timber and Fire and Minerals, Watershed and Special Uses Management Systems) which could affect grizzlies and/or their habitat. NF, NP. 3. Initiate consultation procedures with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as necessary, if the biological assessment results in a "may affect" determination. BLM should initiate consultation related to mineral leasing. NF, NP. 4. With full awareness of the Biological Opinion, recommend project or land use modifications which will provide compatibility between grizzly bears and other land uses without degrading conditions for grizzlies. If projects or land uses cannot be made compatible, recommend project or use elimination. NF, NP. 5. With full awareness of the Biological Opinion, specify measures to be taken within the different resource management systems which will protect, maintain and improve (NF) grizzly bear populations and habitat. NF, NP. 6. With full awareness of the Biological Opinion, specify measures, to be taken independent of other resource management systems, to improve grizzly bear	_____> 1.* _____> 2. _____> 3. _____> 4. _____> 5. _____> 6.	Line Officers will be provided with instructions for: (1) fact finding, including: (a) determination of where, why, when, and how the conflict occurred; (b) who was involved, (c) determination of status of problem bear (nuisance or nonnuisance) considering unnatural food dependency and individual bear history, see Appendix, page (2) grizzly control, including names and phone numbers of personnel from state wildlife management agencies and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, page 57. (3) live trapping; (4) tranquilization; (5) removal, including carcass disposal; (6) relocation, including maps of specific recommended relocation sites. Relocation plans with implications for both National Parks and National Forests will be reviewed and agreed upon by Park Service, and state wildlife management personnel. NF, NP.

* Arrows indicate that measures under MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT also apply to MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN POTENTIAL.

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

MANAGEMENT SITUATION: 1

MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Wildlife Management (Continued)	management. For example, inform the public of National Forest and National Park grizzly bear management goals and objectives. Enlist their support in meeting these goals and objectives. NF, NP. 7. Monitor the application of these guidelines to assure they are properly and effectively used. Recommend improvements in guidelines and application procedures. NF, NP.	7. Identify grizzly-human conflict potential within the different resource management systems and recommend measures to minimize conflict potential. NF, NP.	
Timber and Fire Manage- ment	1. All proposed logging and burning activities will be evaluated for their effects upon grizzlies and/or their habitat. U.S. Forest Service procedures (1977) may be used. NF, NP (burning)(see Wildlife Management, above). 2. Timber sale and fire management EAR's will specify National Forest and National Park grizzly management goals and objectives and measures to meet them. Contracts will include specific measures to protect, maintain and/or improve grizzly habitat and meet grizzly management goals and objectives. Timber sale contracts will include a clause providing for cancellation of temporary cessation of activities if such are needed to resolve a grizzly-human conflict situation. Contractors' full cooperation in meeting grizzly management goals and objectives will be a condition to their receiving and holding contracts. NF, NP (burning). 3. Logging and/or fire management activities which will adversely affect grizzly bear populations and/or their habitat will not be permitted. Adverse population effects are population reductions and/or grizzly habituation. * See glossary - Page 65	→ 1. → 2. → 3.	In cases of grizzly-human conflict, District Rangers in cooperation with state wildlife management agencies will immediately identify the cause by determining where, why, when, and how the conflict occurred. If the problem bear is not determined to be a nuisance then correct the problem immediately by removing the man-related cause. Likely man-related causes are grizzly attractants and/or human activities interfering with grizzly use of habitat. Attractants include food and food odors associated with man, livestock carrion, garbage, garbage dumps, prepared livestock and pet foods, camps or other dwellings, game meat in possession of man, and transportation and/or work livestock. Interference activities are those associated with logging or burning or fire control (camps) which disrupt grizzlies, grizzly habitat and/or grizzly use of habitat. Cause removal could involve simple activity modification or temporary or permanent activity curtailment. If the problem bear is determined to be a nuisance and all reasonable measures have been taken to protect the bear and its habitat and a more natural grizzly population would be a likely result of its control, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies will be requested to exercise control. See Appendix, page 57 for guidelines for determining grizzly nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzlies.

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

MANAGEMENT SITUATION: 1

MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Timber and Fire Manage- ment (Continued)	Adverse habitat effects are reductions in habitat quantity and/or quality. NF, NP (burning). 4. Grizzly habitat will be improved through vegetation manipulation. Silvicultural treatment, sale area improvement and managed burning are the methods to accomplish manipulation. NF. (a) <u>Silvicultural Treatment</u> In some habitat types (Pfister et al, 1977) in grizzly range, timber harvest, especially selection and group selection cuts and small clearcuts with no dozer piling of slash and no mechanical soil scarification, produces important amounts of herbs and shrubs bearing fruits eaten by grizzlies. Production of grizzly food species in these cuts is often greater than in uncut sites in the same habitat types. This indicates that certain timber harvest practices can be used in some forest stands to increase their grizzly food value. It also indicates that grizzly habitat quality can probably be increased or enhanced by creating openings producing high quality grizzly food facilitating greater grizzly use in forest habitat types where normal grizzly use appears light. Habitat types for possible treatment are subalpine fir/huckleberry, (ABLA/VAGL, and ALBA/VASC), spruce/horse tail (PICEA/EQAR), spruce/sweetscented fir (PICEA/GATR), and subalpine fir/bluejoint (ALBA/CACA).	4. Logging and burning activities will occur at a time or season when the area is of little or no biological importance to grizzlies. Where winter logging is infeasible, summer logging operations will be restricted in time and space to prevent significant disruptions of normal or expected grizzly activities. NF.	

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

MANAGEMENT SITUATION: 1

MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Timber and Fire Manage- ment (Continued)	Others may be identified through future studies. Actual site specific vegetation responses will dictate the specific type of treatment and plant association to be treated. In general, grizzly habitat management in forested cover should provide a balance of all successional stages on a sustained yield, even-flow basis. Composition and coverage of grizzly food sources in clearcuts which have been broadcast burned and are without extensive soil scarification are comparable to those of natural burns. This indicates that such man-made openings can become the vegetative equivalent of burns, some of which produce important grizzly foods. Group selection cuts and 10-20 acre irregularly shaped clearcuts, in which prescribed fire slash removal is used to duplicate wild-fire, appear desirable for creating high grizzly food producing openings. Desirable clearcut features include: (1) one or more leave or cover patches in cuts over 10 acres (2) minimum soil scarification in habitat types where soil disturbance impedes the reestablishment of grizzly foods (20 percent or less, preferably in a strip configuration), (3) slash disposal by spring broadcast burning in suitable habitat types and terrain or possibly no slash disposal and (4) protection of hydric stream bottoms, wet meadows, marshes and bogs from soil disturbance and security		

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

MANAGEMENT SITUATION: 1

MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Timber and Fire Manage- ment (Continued)	cover removal. Yarding methods should be designed to minimize soil disturbance, single end log suspension appears desirable. Access to harvest areas during and after treatment should be managed to minimize the potential for disturbance of grizzlies. Disturbance resulting from unmanaged road use could negate the habitat improvement value of man-made openings. (b) <u>Sale area improvement</u> Timber sale receipts, collected for post-sale area improvement (Knudsen-Vandenberg Act funds) should be used, when practical, to enhance the grizzly habitat quality of a logged area. Reforestation could be used to establish cover patches in cut blocks and supplemental cover screens for wet meadows, marshes, bogs, ponds, and other riparian areas. Revegetation with native grasses, forbs, and shrubs could be used to establish natural grizzly foods on appropriate, denuded sites. Riparian areas could be restored, maintained, improved, or increased through revegetation and reforestation which could favorably affect water tables and result in stream stabilization and/or water spreading. (c) <u>Managed burning</u> Some grizzlies appear to derive much of their energy from the fruits of shrubs, including huckleberry and buffaloberry. Burns resulting from wildfires in this century are important producers of fruiting shrubs which provide grizzly food energy.		

MANAGEMENT SITUATION: 1

MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Timber and Fire Manage- ment (Continued)	Natural fire frequency appears necessary to maintain or expand burn components. Outside of wilderness areas, prescribed burning in habitat types which are not suitable for timber production could help to approximate a natural fire frequency. Fire management planning within wilderness areas, which would allow wildfires to burn within certain areas and conditions, would be valuable in improving habitat. Forest components known to have the greatest potential for improvement include the whitebark pine/subalpine fir, (PIAL/ABLA), and subalpine fir/huckleberry, (ABLA/VAGL and ABLA/VASC) habitat types. 5. Silviculture treatments will be designed to maintain or favor a mature, cone producing stand of whitebark pine where it exists within a sale. Generally, whitebark pine should not be marked for cutting unless it is expected to die before the next cutting entry. NF.	5. Grizzly habitat enhancement through silvicultural treatment, sale area improvement or managed burning will not be done in close proximity to private property, resorts, campgrounds, summer homes, other recreation sites or areas which could bring grizzlies in contact with humans. NF. 6. All roads used for timber sale purposes will be single purpose roads only, and will be closed to public use not associated with timber sale operation and administration. NF. Exceptions to this could be: (a) seasonal closures if data show grizzlies' use of the area to be seasonal and the road facilitates other important resource use that would not be possible without the road;	

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Timber and Fire Manage- ment (Continued)		(b) roads could be open for short periods, such as for hunting seasons and wood gathering if human use is of short duration. 7. Timber sale operators and their employees will be informed of possible risks any time they are working in grizzly country. NF. 8. Temporary living facilities for timber sale operators will be closely regulated. Edibles and/or garbage will not be allowed to accumulate or be available for grizzlies. Bear proof refuse containers and refuse collection to prevent overflow will be required. Requirements will be included in sale contracts. NF. 9. In fire camps, measures will be taken to avoid attracting grizzlies. Proper food storage and refuse disposal will be required. No edibles or garbage will be left after suppression or management efforts have ended. NF, NP.	
Range Management	1. All livestock use on allotments, including recreation horse allotments, will be evaluated for its effect upon grizzlies and/or their habitat. U.S. Forest Service procedures (1977) may be used. NF, NP. (See Wildlife Management, above.) 2. The allotment management plan will specify measures to meet National Forest and National Park grizzly management goals and objectives. These measures will be reflected in grazing permits and annual permittee plans. All permits will include a	→ 1. → 2.	In cases of grizzly-human conflict or grizzly-livestock depredation, District Rangers in cooperation with state wildlife management agencies, will immediately identify the cause by determining where, when, why, and how the conflict occurred. If the problem bear is not determined to be a nuisance then correct the problem immediately by removing the man-related cause. Likely man-related causes are grizzly attractants and/or activities interfering with grizzly use of habitat. Attractants include foods and food odors associated with man, domestic livestock carrion, garbage, garbage dumps, prepared livestock and pet foods, camps or other dwellings.

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MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Range Management (Continued)	clause providing for cancellation or temporary cessation of activities if such are needed to resolve a grizzly-human conflict situation. Permittees' full cooperation in meeting grizzly management goals and objectives will be a condition to their receiving and holding permits. NF, NP. 3. The allotment management plan will specify measures to protect in time and space, food production areas vitally important to grizzlies (i.e., wet alpine and subalpine meadows, stream bottoms, aspen groves and other riparian areas) from conflicting and competing use by domestic livestock. These measures will be reflected in grazing permits and annual permittee plans. Degrees of protection could range from partial to full protection as indicated by evaluation. Measures could include, but not be limited to, closing grazing units either temporarily or permanently, exclusion fencing, changing on and off dates and setting livestock utilization rates at levels compatible with grizzly needs. Range condition class objective will be good to excellent in order to achieve range conditions favorable to grizzlies. NF, NP. 4. On sheep allotments where grizzly-livestock depredation has been authenticated, adjustments will be made for the primary purpose of grizzly bear conservation. The following options are available: (a) change the season of use, bedding practices or grazing area, to avoid known problem areas or other habitat important to grizzlies in time and space.	3. 4.	game meat in possession of man, and domestic and/or transportation livestock. Interference activities are domestic livestock and/or any other livestock operation activity disrupting the grizzly's natural activities in meeting its biological requirements (i.e., food use in wet areas with succulent, herbaceous vegetation which is scarce and thereby vitally important to the species especially during dry years or in late summer and autumn). Cause removal could involve simple activity modification or temporary or permanent activity curtailment in deference to seasonal or year-long grizzly use needs. If the problem bear is determined to be a nuisance and all reasonable measures have been taken to protect the bear and its habitat and a more natural grizzly population would be a likely result of its control, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies will be requested to exercise control. See Appendix, page 57 for guidelines for determining grizzly nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzlies. NF.

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MGMT. SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Range Management (Continued)	(b) change the class of livestock from sheep to cattle if the range is suitable for cattle; (c) remove all livestock and close the allotment. Vacant sheep allotments will be restocked only after the allotment has been evaluated, using USFS procedures (1977) to determine grazing compatibility with grizzly habitat requirements. 5. Grazing activities which will adversely affect grizzly bear populations and/or their habitat will not be permitted. Adverse population effects are population reductions and/or grizzly habituation. Adverse habitat effects are reductions in habitat quantity and/or quality. NF, NP.	5. The allotment management plan will specify measures for the timely removal, destruction or treatment of livestock carcasses to avoid habituation of grizzlies to livestock carrion as food. The intent is to reduce the availability of unnatural food, reduce the likelihood of food association with domestic herds and reduce opportunities for depredation. Allotment plans will require that all human and prepared livestock and pet foods and human refuse associated with livestock operations be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal. Edibles and/or garbage should not be allowed to accumulate; sight and/or smell of edibles and/or garbage should not be dominant (i.e., food should be canned or in other sealed containers) and edibles and/or garbage should be made unavailable (hung out of reach, secured in a solid-sided-bear-proof-structure, burned or packed out). These measures will be specified in the annual permittee plan and grazing permits. NF, NP.	

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Recreation Management	1. The following uses, developments or activities will be evaluated (USFS, 1977) to determine their compatibility with grizzly habitat requirements: (a) proposed roads; (b) proposed trails (foot, horse, snowmobile and ski) and existing trails with frequent grizzly-human encounters. (c) proposed campgrounds, designated campsites, picnic areas, visitor information facilities and other facilities and structures for recreation or administrative use; (d) any or all in (c) above which exist and have a history of grizzly-human encounters; (e) existing and proposed special-use resorts, cabins, and outfitter pack and saddle stock grazing areas; (f) areas used for grazing by noncommercial recreation livestock; and (g) existing or proposed outfitter special use camps. Existing or proposed activities or uses which will adversely affect grizzly populations and/or their habitat will be terminated, removed, relocated or denied. Adverse population effects are population reductions and/or grizzly habituation. Adverse habitat effects are reductions in habitat quantity and/or quality. NF, NP. 2. All recreation oriented EAR's and concessionaire special use permits will specify measures to meet National Forest and National Park grizzly	1. → 2. →	In cases of grizzly-human conflict, District Rangers, in cooperation with state wildlife management agencies, will immediately identify the cause by determining where, why, when, and how the conflict occurred. If the problem bear is not determined to be a nuisance then correct the problem immediately by removing the man-related cause. Likely man-related causes are grizzly attractants and/or human activities interfering with grizzly use of habitat. Attractants include foods and food odors associated with man, livestock carrion, garbage, garbage dumps, prepared livestock and pet foods, camps or other dwellings, game meat in possession of man, and transportation and/or domestic livestock. Interference activities are those associated with recreation activities (transportation livestock grazing, camping, trail and road access, etc.) which disrupt grizzlies, grizzly habitat and/or grizzly use of habitat. Cause removal could involve simple activity modification or temporary or permanent activity curtailment or access closure. If the problem bear is determined to be a nuisance and all reasonable measures have been taken to protect the bear and its habitat and a more natural grizzly population would be a likely result of its control, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies will be requested to exercise control. See Appendix, page 57 for guidelines for determining grizzly nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzlies. NF.

MGMT.SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Recreation Management (Continued)	management goals and objectives. Permits will include a clause providing for cancellation or temporary cessation of activities if such are needed to resolve a grizzly-human conflict situation. Permittees' full cooperation in meeting grizzly management goals and objectives will be a condition to their receiving and holding permits. NF, NP. 3. Special care will be taken to assure that camping and/or grazing activities will not degrade or compromise important grizzly use areas (forage sites, denning areas or travel routes) NF, NP. 4. Special care will be taken to assure that trail and road construction does not degrade important grizzly use areas. NF, NP.	3. In developed recreation sites, bear-proof garbage containers will be used with regularly scheduled garbage removal (to prevent overflow). All human and prepared livestock and pet food and human refuse will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal as defined under Range Management, page 13. Carcasses of livestock and wildlife along major highways will be destroyed or removed immediately. To accomplish this in National Forests, District Rangers will notify State Highway Departments for removal of carcasses of animals larger than deer. NF, NP. 4. For dispersed recreation use a "Pack-In-Pack-Out" refuse policy will be enforced. All human and prepared livestock and pet foods and human refuse will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal. Carcasses of livestock and wildlife along roads and trails will be destroyed, removed, or treated as soon as practical to repel grizzlies. NF, NP. 5. Open garbage dumps will not be permitted. NF, NP.	

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MGMT. SYSTEM OR ACTIVITY	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT	MINIMIZE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICT POTENTIAL	RESOLVE GRIZZLY-HUMAN CONFLICTS
Recreation Management (Continued)		6. Resort operators under special use will use bear-proof garbage containers and make regular collections from all containers. NF, NP. 7. All human and prepared livestock and pet foods and human refuse associated with outfitter operations will be made unavailable to grizzlies through proper storage, handling, and disposal. A "Pack-In-Pack-Out" refuse policy will be enforced. NF, NP. 8. Outfitters and all other hunters will be required to hang game meat at least 100 yards from camp. Game meat more than 800 yards from camp need not be hung. Meat will be hung so that the lowest portion of the carcass is suspended ten vertical feet above the highest ground object and three horizontal feet from the nearest lateral object. Suspension ropes should be tied off six feet or higher to trees or objects other than those supporting the meat pole. NF, NP. 9. Hunters and outfitters will be encouraged to keep game meat in camp vicinity no longer than 48 hours. NF, NP. 10. No permits will be issued for the baiting of bears for purposes of sport hunting. NF, NP. 11. Use of established campsites will be adjusted as necessary to prevent a buildup of odors or improperly handled garbage which could attract grizzlies. NF, NP.	

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Recreation Management (Continued)		12. An information brochure summarizing recommended human conduct in grizzly country will be made available to the public. NF, NP. 13. Dogs will not be permitted. NP. 14. Feeding of bears will not be permitted. NF, NP. 15. Signs identifying grizzly range and recommended human conduct within, will be placed at trailheads, developed campgrounds, and backcountry campsites. NF, NP. 16. Grizzly bear trapping sites will be temporarily closed to human use. NF, NP. 17. Trails and roads accessing areas with histories of grizzly-human encounters or areas where such encounters are probable or likely will be closed to human use either temporarily or permanently as necessary to reduce conflict potential. NF, NP.	
Minerals, Watershed, and Special Uses Management	1. Proposed activities referenced in application or proposals for (a) mineral, gas and oil, and geothermal exploration and development, (b) water developments, (c) new resorts and/or resort expansion, (d) all uses which require no special use permits (FSM 2708) which are likely to affect grizzlies and/or their habitat will be evaluated. U.S. Forest Service (1977) procedures may be used. NF, NP.	→ 1.	In cases of grizzly-human conflict, District Rangers in cooperation with state wildlife management agencies, will immediately identify the cause by determining where, why, when, and how the conflict occurred. If the problem bear is not determined to be a nuisance then correct the problem immediately by removing the man-related cause. Causes are grizzly attractants and/or human activities interfering with grizzly use of habitat. Attractants include foods

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Minerals, Watershed and Special Uses Management (Continued)	2. All operating plans and special use permits will specify measures to meet National Forest and National Park grizzly management goals and objectives. Permits will include a clause providing for cancellation or temporary cessation of activities if such are needed to resolve a grizzly-human conflict situation. Permittees', lessees', and operators' full cooperation in meeting grizzly management goals and objectives will be a condition to their receiving and holding approved permits and plans. NF, NP.	2.	and food odors associated with man, livestock carrion, garbage, garbage dumps, prepared livestock and pet foods, camps or other dwellings, game meat in possession of man, and transportation and/or work livestock. Interference activities are those associated with mining, watershed development, and special uses which disrupt grizzlies, grizzly habitat and/or grizzly use of habitat. Cause removal could involve simple activity modification or temporary or permanent activity curtailment.
	3. Activities which adversely affect grizzly bear populations and/or their habitat will not be permitted. Adverse habitat effects could result from (a) land surface disturbances, (b) water table alterations, (c) reservoirs, rights-of-way, roads pipelines, canals, transmission lines, or other structures; (d) increased human foods, and (f) reduced availability of natural foods. Areas of vital importance to grizzlies are identified through the evaluation process (USFS, 1977). NF, NP.	3. Operation plans and special use permits will specify food storage and handling and garbage disposal standards. The general rule will be that all grizzly attractants, as defined under conflict resolution will be made unavailable to grizzlies. NF, NP.	If the problem bear is determined to be a nuisance and all reasonable measures have been taken to protect the bear and its habitat and a more natural grizzly population would be a likely result of its control, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies will be requested to exercise control.
	4. Operating plans and special use permits will include specific measures to protect and maintain grizzly habitat. Measures will address items a-f under 3 above, and others as necessary. NF, NP.	4.	See Appendix, page 57 for guidelines for determining grizzly nuisance status and for controlling nuisance grizzlies. NF.
	5. Mineral exploration and/or development activities will occur at a time or season when the area is of little or no biological importance to grizzlies. NF.	5. Operation plans and special use permits will specify food storage and handling and garbage disposal standards. The general rule will be that all grizzly attractants, as defined under conflict resolution will be made unavailable to grizzlies. NF, NP.	

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Minerals, Watershed, and Special Uses Management (Continued)	6. All waste water associated with drilling operations will be disposed of in a manner approved by the District Ranger. NF. 7. Integrity of aquatic system and riparian zones will be maintained. If these areas are polluted and/or damaged from activities associated with mineral exploration and/or development, lessee will assume full responsibility for rehabilitation and restoration of such areas. NF. 8. Roads, drilling pads, and other areas denuded from mineral exploration and development activities will be re-vegetated and reclaimed by lessee as directed by the District Ranger. NF.	6. Temporary living facilities for exploration and/or development personnel will be on-site or at an alternate site designated by the District Ranger. NF. 7. Feeding of bears will not be permitted. NF. 8. Reserve pits will be fenced and flagged. NF. 9. Roads constructed for mineral exploration and/or development will be single purpose roads only and will be closed to public use not associated with mineral activities. Exception to this could be seasonal closure if data shows grizzly use of the area or habitat to be seasonal. NF.	